Washington Talks It Over—page 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 142 No. 6 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS August 10, 1942

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

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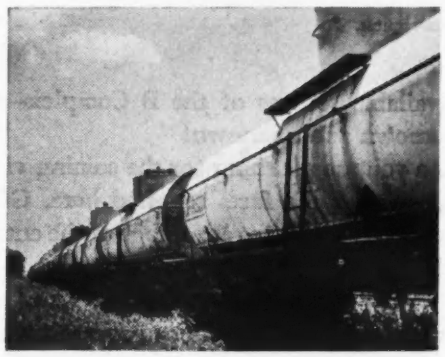

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Consumers will appreciate that this commodity is subject to restrictions incident to war requirements

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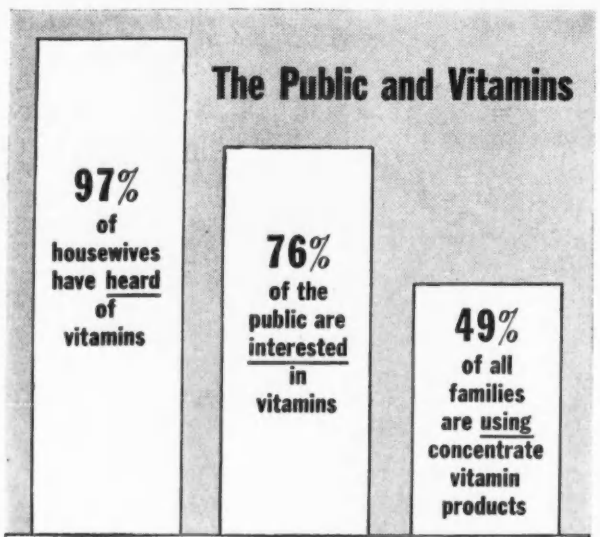
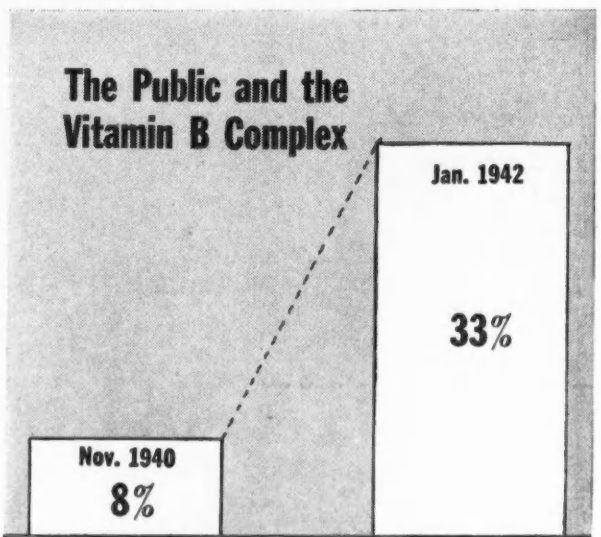
New Facts About the Vitamin Market Important to You!

Consider this information carefully in planning your products for the coming vitamin season


The Public and Vitamins
97% of housewives have heard of vitamins
76% of the public are interested in vitamins
49% of all families are using concentrate vitamin products

Surveys indicate that one out of every two families *is actually using concentrated vitamin products. Three out of every four consumers have a real interest in vitamins! And practically* everyone *has at least heard of them.**



Surveys indicate that actually there are four times as many people who *know about the Vitamin B Complex now as did just 14 months ago. All signs indicate this knowledge is growing steadily.**

*The source of these figures will be sent you upon request.

Throughout the nation more and more people are buying and using vitamin products. And more and more, they're learning about the Vitamin B Complex and realizing its importance. The market for products that offer the complete benefit of the *entire* B Complex is rapidly expanding — it is 4 times as great now as it was just a little over a year ago.

It is a fact, too, that the only known sources of the entire Vitamin B Complex are natural sources—it is defined as "those water-soluble vitamins naturally found in yeast"!

Fleischmann's High B Yeasts and Fleischmann's Bee-Flex offer you economical, dependable, and immediately available sources of the B Complex—all the factors, known and unknown!

Now, when you are planning for the coming vitamin season, consider the facts reported here. Give your products the competitive advantage of the entire B Complex!

LET US HELP YOU!

Consult with us on any questions concerning the use of the Vitamin B Complex in your product. The Fleischmann's Laboratories have had years of experience with the subject and offer the help of this experience and technical knowledge to any food or drug manufacturer interested.

FLEISCHMANN'S HIGH B YEASTS

Vitamin Potencies Per Gram as Determined by the Fleischmann Laboratories:

Type	*Thiamine*			
200-B	200 I.U.	*Plus*	Riboflavin	70 micrograms
90-B	90 I.U.		Niacin (nicotinic acid)	600 micrograms
50-B	50 I.U.		Pyridoxine (B_6)	85 micrograms
			Pantothenic Acid	200 micrograms

and all the other known and unknown members of the Vitamin B Complex *natural to yeast.*

FLEISCHMANN'S BEE-FLEX TYPE 321

Vitamin Potencies Per Gram as Determined by the Fleischmann Laboratories:

Thiamine (B_1)	170 I.U.	*Plus*	Niacin (nicotinic acid)	500 micrograms
Riboflavin (G)	500 micrograms		Pyridoxine (B_6)	85 micrograms
			Pantothenic Acid	230 micrograms

and all the other known and unknown members of the Vitamin B Complex *natural to yeast.*

Also high Vitamin B Complex potency yeast extracts; and yeast extracts with liver.

STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED

Pharmaceutical Division • Special Products Dept. • 595 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Volume 142 August 10, 1942 No. 6

Import Cargo Priority Control Now Complete

OPD Washington Bureau

Complete control over the allotment of cargo space aboard ships destined for United States ports was assumed by the government August 5 with an announcement by the War Production Board of the establishment of an emergency shipping priorities list of some 500 items vital to the nation's wartime economy.

Only items on this list will be assigned space that becomes available on ships controlled by the War Shipping Administration which are bound for the United States, with the exception of lower-rated cargoes from the Caribbean area, the territorial and insular possessions of the United States, the British Isles, Canada and Newfoundland, where shipping space that has not been exhausted by items on the emergency list may be used. The list is subject to addition and revision in the future as needs change.

The purpose of the move was twofold: first, to make certain that cargo of an essential nature was not displaced by cargo of less essential nature; and two, to shorten the time in which ships lay over in port while waiting for their holds to be filled to capacity with non-essential com-

—*Continued on page* 67

PRP Certificate Delay Remedied

OPD Washington Bureau

An extended interim procedure for applicants under the Production Requirements Plan who have not received their PRP certificates has been provided by amendment No. 3 to Priorities Regulation No. 11.

Class I producers, companies using more than $5,000 worth of metal in a quarter which are required by Priorities Regulation No. 11 to obtain priority assistance under PRP, are permitted by the amendment to accept delivery of up to 70 percent of their indicated requirements for the quarter in the first and second months, if they have submitted a PRP application as required and have not yet received their certificate.

In order to obtain such material, they may apply or extend ratings on orders received by them, or may use ratings under any "P" order under which they have previously operated, even though the "P" order may have expired so far as other producers are concerned.

Class I producers who have submitted their PRP applications for the fourth quarter may also order for

—*Continued on page* 55

Standards Ass'n in Deal With WPB and OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Development of standards which will save materials, make fuller use of the nation's production facilities, and make price control more effective by pegging price to quality will be spurred by a new contract between the government and the American Standards Association. War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson and Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced.

Under the terms of the contract, the American Standards Association will develop emergency standards in connection with WPB and OPA wartime supply and price control measures and will be reimbursed by the government for the actual cost of the work involved. The contract is limited to $90,000 in any one fiscal year; $60,000 is to be provided by WPB and the remaining $30,000 by OPA.

Carbon Tetrachloride Ban on Use Relaxed

OPD Washington Bureau

A temporary surplus of carbon tetrachloride for which storage facilities are inadequate has resulted in easing of restrictions on its use. The Director General for Operations issued amendment No. 1 to order M-41 which doubles the quantity certain users may consume between now and September 30.

Users are those to which a B-2 rating is assigned; degreasing machines other than those used for Army and Navy contracts, packaged spotting and cleaning preparations, drycleaning establishments and for manual cleaning of other than metal parts of electrical equipment. The order previously restricted deliveries to B-2 users to 50 per cent of their average monthly consumption for the year ending September 30, 1941. This amendment raises the percentage to 100 per cent.

Rare Chemicals Sold To National Oil Products

OPD Washington Bureau

Sale of the capital stock of Rare Chemicals, Inc., and the Boehringer Corporation and certain processes and formulas formerly owned by Erwin T. Fritzsching, to National Oil Products, Inc., Harrison, N. J., were announced August 5 by the Alien Property Custodian. The properties, which had been taken over earlier in the year by the APC, were sold at the bid price of $125,000 submitted by National Oil Products.

Under the agreement, signed by the custodian and National Oil Products in New York August 4, all profits above 6 percent on the capital invest-

—*Continued on page* 33

Wholesalers, Retailers Licensed Under All Price Ceilings

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration issued August 4 amendment No. 20 to General Maximum Price Regulation governing the licensing of a person selling at wholesale or retail. The amendment to section 1499.16 reads as follows:—

Every person selling at wholesale or retail any commodity or service for which a maximum price is established by the General Maximum Price Regulation or by any other price regulation of the Office of Price Administration is by the General Maximum Price Regulation granted a license as a condition of selling any such commodity or service. The provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation and of every price regulation of the Office of Price Administration to which this section now is or may hereafter become applicable shall be deemed to be incorporated in the license hereby granted, and any violation of any provision so incorporated shall be a violation of the provisions of said license. Such license shall be effective on the effective date of the General Maximum Price Regulation or when any such person becomes subject to the maximum price provisions of this or any other price regulation, and shall, unless suspended in accordance with the provisions of the emergency price control act of 1942, remain in effect as long as such regulation, or any applicable part, amendment, or supplement remains in effect.

Drug, Chemical Distributors Licensed

OPD Washington Bureau

All distributors selling chemicals or drugs covered by specific price regulations were licensed August 6 by the Office of Price Administration through supplementary order No. 11. The order, which also makes the holding of a license a required condition for selling, contains the usual provision on suspension of licenses. The order becomes effective August 11.

OPA says that retailers are excluded from the licensing order, since they are already licensed under the General Maximum Price Regulation—so are wholesalers. Manufacturers, except those who themselves redistribute or who operate at the distribution level through subsidiaries, affiliates, or branches are excluded. Laboratories operated by non-profit educational institutions also are excluded.

The order provides that every distributor licensed shall register with the Office of Price Administration "at such time and in such manner as the administration may hereafter by regulation prescribe, on forms which will be made available" by OPA. There is no registration requirement at the present time.

The text of the order, in part, follows:—

(a) Effective August 11, 1942, a license as a condition of selling is required of

—*Continued on page* 39

Phthalate Plasticizers Under Total Allocation

Phthalate plasticizers, used in the manufacture of plastics, synthetic rubber, lacquers and smokeless powder, were placed under complete allocation control today by the Director General for Operations. Form PD-606 is provided for persons seeking delivery of phthalate plasticizers and form PD-607 for monthly reports by producers and distributors.

Deliveries to one user of five gallons or less of each type of phthalate plasticizers in a month are not restricted, nor are deliveries of 55 gallons of any one type or 110 gallons of different kinds to a single user. The allocation system becomes effective September 1. Requests for September delivery must be filed with

—*Continued on page* 39

Fats Waste Under GMPR Ceiling

OPD Washington Bureau

All sales of fat-bearing and oil-bearing animal waste materials, with two exceptions, now will be covered by the General Maximum Price Regulation, Price Administrator Leon Henderson ruled today in Amendment No. 19 to Supplementary Regulation No. 1, effective August 8, 1942. Sales of waste materials by the Army and Navy and sales of fallen animals will continue to be free from price control.

Previously, the "universal ceiling" covered sales of fats and oils animal waste materials to industrial consumers, such as renderers, but exempted sales of the same waste materials to independent collectors. This

—*Continued on page* 47

Chlorinated Rubber Order M-46 Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Three changes in the chlorinated rubber order, M-46, have been made by the Director General for Operations. The first removes permission to use chlorinated rubber in the manufacture of electrical insulation. Substitutes are available.

The second permits the use of chlorinated rubber in the manufacture of core binder cement for use in casting equipment made for the armed services. The third continues the order in effect until revoked. It had been due to expire on July 31.

Preparing for Postwar Problems

The committee on postwar problems of the National Association of Manufacturers has prepared a practical program for industry, designed to meet the need, expressed by W. P. Witherow, president of the association, that business cannot risk being merely negative toward the predictable attempts to remake the economy of the United States and even its governmental form, but "must have and publicly promote a concrete and constructive postwar program."

The program offered is one for the first step, the obligation of the individual industrialist to prepare in his own company for what may be expected in postwar social activities. It poses questions for the individual to answer in terms of his own enterprise. It is not intended as a survey, and it will not be used as such.

The N.A.M. committee on postwar problems is headed by S. Bayard Colgate, chairman of the board of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company. The practical program for industry, appearing below by permission of the National Association of Manufacturers under its copyright, was formulated by a subcommittee composed of the following:—

S. Duncan Black, president of the Black & Decker Manufacturing Company, Towson, Md., chairman; Melvin H. Baker, president of the National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. N. Bard, proprietor of the Barco Manufacturing Company, Chicago; James E. Delong, president of the Waukesha Motor Company, Waukesha, Wis.; H. Donn Keresey, president of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, New York; Edward E. O'Neill, president of the American-La France-Foamite Corporation, Elmira, N. Y.; W. W. Sieg, vice-president of the Titan Metal Manufacturing Company, Bellefonte, Pa.

The National Association of Manufacturers urges that such plans as the following be considered by each business management, for early adoption, frequent review, and continuous effort, since they set forth sound business principles; whatever the postwar program of the individual company may be, it should only be started after careful study of existing conditions so that the vital forces of the company will not be dissipated by a false start and the company left in a too weakened condition to launch another program.

I. General Policy

1. Formation of management research to devise and suggest plans by which each company can meet postwar problems—how it can sell goods

—*Continued on page* 59

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

Aug. 7, 1942	July 31, 1942	Aug. 8, 1941
141.0	**142.5**	**127.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Diminishing demand brought further easing off of prices in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. All the activity—there was a bit of upping—was agricultural, with a somewhat wide range in geography and in relativity popularly chemical.

Buying was narrowed in its general aspects. Consuming manufacturers of the smaller calibers were hunting strenuously for life-preservers.

Distributors were keyed up by the OPA order requiring them to be licensed under all specific price ceilings.

Prices were advanced on linseed and soybean oils, linseed meal, domestic casein, a few spices, and high-grade dried blood at Chicago.

Prices were reduced on red oil, stearic acid, belladonna, goldenseal, gum rosin, gum and steam-distilled wood turpentines, anise oil, Ceylon citronella oil, Florida orange oil, domestic angelica, henbane, and a number of condimental commodities.

Petroleum Products Resale Ceiling Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Buyers of a business involving petroleum or petroleum products must conform to the maximum prices established by the former owner, the Office of Price Administration has been announced. In some instances, revised price schedule No. 88, which governs the price of petroleum and such products as gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils, etc., provides that the individual's ceiling price for a product is the price at which he sold "a substantial quantity" in the sixty days prior to October 15, 1941. By the new ruling, contained in amendment No. 28 to the regulation, maximum prices established by this method are also the maximum prices for buyers or transferees of the business.

Up to the present, a buyer was not bound by the ceiling prices established by his predecessor unless the transfer was made for the purpose of evading the regulation. The amendment extending the maximum prices to a buyer conforms with the policy of the General Maximum Price Regulation and eliminates the necessity for deciding whether a transfer was made for the purpose of evading the price schedule.

---V---

Copper Placed Under Complete Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Changes in the copper control orders, M-9-a and M-9-b, have been announced by the Director General for Operations. M-9-a as amended places all deliveries of copper under complete allocation by the Director General. Brass mills and wire mills are subject to the same restriction. Dealers supplying brass mill and wire mill products to the industry may make delivery only when the order bears the appropriate allocation classification and purchaser's symbol and bears a preference rating of A-1-k or higher.

The control of allocation of copper to foundries and ingot makers is transferred from M-9-a to M-9-b and some procedural changes are made. No new forms are called for by either order.

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OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized; but publication of a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

—

Dutyfree Cresylic Acid

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Sir:—

The price of cresylic acid has been receiving the attention of the Cresylic Acid subcommittee of the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association, Ltd., and the export merchants are apprehensive at the very high level to which the price of the American dutyfree quality has risen during the past twelve months or so, and I would like your readers to know that the merchants on this side appreciate, apart from any other reason, that it is detrimental to international trade as a whole, and particularly to the trade relationship with your country.

We understand, unofficially, that negotiations are proceeding between representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom with a view to regulating the price at a fair level on a cost, freight, and insurance basis, and we hope these negotiations will meet with the desired result.

I can assure your readers that on this side the coaltar products group of my association, which represents all the export merchants handling American duty free cresylic acid, is anxious that supplies of the product should be made available to the American market at a reasonable price, and we sincerely trust that an early amicable arrangement will be concluded.

London, England
July 28, 1942
F. G. W. PAIGE,
Secretary, The British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association, Ltd.

---V---

Alcohol Production To Stop Whisky

The War Production Board is reported to be preparing, at the request of the liquor industry, an order which will prohibit all production of distilled spirits, that is, distilled alcoholic beverages, after November 1. The order is expected to be issued before September 1.

Representatives of the distillery industry say that the order will direct all distillers to devote all their available facilities to production of alcohol of 190 proof or to be converted to that proof, wholly for war purposes. The industry is said to have requested such a blanket order so that no individual distiller might produce whisky after others had been converted to production limited to alcohol for industrial use.

The stockpile of whiskies on hand is estimated to be sufficient to last five years.

---V---

Mercury Conservation Order Is Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

Amendments to the mercury conservation order M-78 announced August 5 by the Director General for Operations, make several additions to both the permitted and prohibited uses of this scarce material. The new restrictions include the act of redistilling within the meaning of the term "processing"; add the manufacture of fireworks and film developing preparations to the list of prohibited uses, and reduce the amount which may be used in the production of cosmetic from 80 to 30 percent of the amount used during the base period.

Added to the list of general exceptions from the restrictions imposed by the order are deliveries to laboratories for specified purposes; the manufacture of antifouling paint for use on merchant vessels of the United Nations, and the maintenance and repair of industrial control equipment.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Are WPB and its chairman, Donald Nelson, beginning to lose caste?

There are many in Washington who feel that this is so—not because of the things that the board has done, but for the things that it has not done. Recent developments would seem to give considerable foundation to this feeling.

Everyone grants that the board has done a magnificent job of transferring the nation from a "business-as-usual" to a wartime economy—largely so anyway—but the thing that seems to be getting under the skins of some observers is the attitude taken by the board toward suggestions from the outside for meeting this or that problem—of refusing to recognize that it can make mistakes and being unwilling to modify its plans once they have been set.

Two striking examples of this is the case of rubber and the PRP. Ten days ago the Office of Petroleum Coordinator announced development of a plan that would increase butadiene production 200,000 tons which, when translated to rubber, would add 240,000 tons to 250,000 tons to the present "synthetic rubber" program—and the plan could get into operation before the end of the year. But as soon as it was broached to WPB, the idea was immediately pooh-poohed, the board saying that it would add nothing to the program because there would not be sufficient plant capacity to turn the butadiene into rubber.

In the case of PRP it seems that no amount of factual argument advanced by interested parties can get an admission from WPB that the plan with its end-use requirements imposes too many problems on industry and that something more simple should be devised. The attitude of WPB as it has been recorded by those who have been forced to deal with the PRP problem is to jam it down industry's throat whether industry likes it or not. By force of circumstances the board is modifying the plan here and there, but never with an admission that it had made a mistake in the beginning or a full explanation of the reason for the changes being made.

Law Displaces Technic

The job of determining policy and administrative action on the many questions which daily arise in the work of the Office of Price Administration is shifting more and more from the industry-experienced men in the agency to the legal staff—shifting that has been done quietly and gradually, but nevertheless done.

This has been the result of the ambitions of the legal minds to become administrators and to get away from the more or less routine tasks of putting into legal language the policies and decisions of the administrators—even if the extent of their knowledge of a particular industry or problem often is nothing more than what they have learned from a book.

Just what this might mean in the long run is difficult to foretell, but men outside OPA who are affected by some of the orders are deeply concerned over the transition of functions. While it is true, mistakes that have been made are rectified later by amendments to an order, this naturally takes place after damage has been done and too late to relieve distress caused in the first instance.

No Alcohol Tax Differential

The probabilities are that the senate finance committee will follow the action taken by the house of refusing to provide a differential tax on alcohol used for industrial purposes and alcohol for beverage, because, as the Treasury claims, the administrative difficulties attending such a division of the tax would be too great.

But unless the language of the tax is changed otherwise pharmaceutical manufacturers and others will be able to pass the amount of the increased tax on to the consumer without running afoul of the general maximum price regulation; that is, by separately stating on the invoice that portion of the price which represents the increased tax on the alcohol contained in the preperation.

While this will prove exceedingly difficult in many instances where only a small amount of alcohol is used, and even may be impracticable in some cases, the legal basis for passing the tax on already has been established by OPA in amendment No. 7 to the GMPR, issued in anticipation of this and other tax increases which Congress might make.

Gasoline and the Drummer

Probably the hardest hit of any by the gasoline rationing program are the thousands of traveling salesmen who must depend entirely on their cars for transportation from one prospective customer to another. But no amount of argument has been able to convince rationing officials that these persons should be dealt with more leniently than are those in other lines of work who have asked for and have got supplemental rationing books.

The underlying reasoning of the rationing officials in denying traveling salesmen "C" books is that with business booming at a wartime pace there is no real need for the traveling salesman today—that people do not have to be urged to buy but rather their buying habits must be curtailed in order to lessen the danger of inflation.

Those who have complained to officials say that they would not challenge this argument if all industries were benefiting from the war program and there was a buyer ready and waiting for everything they produce. But the fact of the matter is that there are very many concerns that are not benefiting and many more that are just hanging on by an eyelash and but for the business drummed up by their salesmen would be war casualties today.

It is their belief that the benefits of keeping a concern in operation outweigh the amount of gasoline saved for other users by denying the salesman a sufficient amount to visit his customers.

Hunting for Bugkillers

Wartime dislocations of the sources of supply of some insecticides has intensified research on substitutes. But, some promising substitutes already worked out in laboratories are not on the market because they have not been tested widely enough to warrant commercial production. To cut down this lag, R. C. Roark, of the Bureau of Entomology, is preparing a series of reports to entomologists—not to the general public—on "Some New or Little Used Insecticides Worthy of Further Testing."

Delay in getting insecticides into action is an old story. Derris, says Mr. Roark, was mentioned as an insecticide as early as 1848; a 1919 report was favorable. But it did not come into quantity use in the United States until 1931. Now the rotenone insecticides — manufactured mainly from Derris—are widely used, but with much of the supply cut off, use of rotenone is being restricted to the more essential food protection purposes for which there is no substitute.

In the first papers in the series, the reminder is made of recent research in the bureau that has developed a whole series of copper and arsenic compounds closely related to paris green. Paris green is made with the aid of acetic acid by substituting some of the other similar acids, related "greens" have been created, some more poisonous to certain insects than the original poison. Also in combination with some of the oily acids—from peanut, soybean, tung.

—*Continued on page* 40

Peanut Marketing Formula Drafted

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture last week announced a revised formula for determining edible peanut marketing quotas, which formula was expected to assure an adequate supply to the trade and crushing mills. The formula, in part, provides:—

The farm marketing quota for any farm shall be the number of pounds of peanuts equal to the amount of the normal production or the actual production, whichever is the larger, of the farm acreage allotment. . . . The amount of the normal production of the farm acreage allotment shall be the farm marketing quota for any farm unless and until it is determined by the county committee that the actual production of the farm acreage allotment therefor is in excess of the normal production thereof. If measurements for any farm are prevented by the producer, the farm marketing quota therefor shall be the normal production of the farm acreage allotment.

Actual Production

When the actual production of the farm acreage allotment for any farm is found by the county committee to be in excess of the normal production of the farm acreage allotment, the farm mar-

—*Continued on page* 47

Exports to Be Rerouted Overland to Open Ports

OPD Washington Bureau

Rerouting of goods destined for foreign shipment from ports other than those nearest the point of origin or present location of materials licensed for export is to be undertaken by the Board of Economic Warfare to relieve congestion at particular ports and in the interest of better use of available shipping space, the board announced August 4.

Declaring that a choice of ports has been found a necessary consideration in the control of transportation of materials consigned to export, the board said it was advising exporters that future shipments of goods vital to the needs of the Central and South American countries and the United Nations will be directed to the least congested ports.

The board said that exporters should make arrangements with their buyers to cover additional costs of overland hauls across the continent if government export and transportation controls require that shipments be made

—*Continued on page* 55

Paint Restrictions Eased by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Amendment No. 2 to limitation order L-81, issued August 7 by the War Production Board, again permits the use of pigments, oils, and other materials in paints and varnishes in the production of toys manufactured from wood, cardboard, and other less critical materials. The action was taken, it was explained, because the restrictions are no longer necessary, sufficient supplies of pigments for these purposes being available.

Alcohol Allocation Percentages Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

The amount of ethyl alcohol used in the manufacture of shoe polish has been cut to 70 percent of the amount used for this purpose by manufacturers in the base period provided in order M-30 controlling distribution of alcohol, under an amendment issued August 8 by the War Poduction Board.

Dried Blood Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

Soluble dried blood and blood adhesives, used in the manufacture of plywood and leather-finishing compounds and to stabilize asphalt emulsions, were placed under complete allocation control August 7 by the War Production Board. The allocation becomes effective September 1.

The order, M-192, provides that requests for allocation of soluble dried blood must be filed on form PD-600 by the fifteenth day of the month preceding the month in which delivery is sought.

U.S. to Get Major Brazilian Products

A pact has been signed between the United States and Brazil calling for the purchase by the United States of major quantities of six Brazilian products. The products involved are:—

Cotton linters and hull fibers, castor beans and oil, babassu oil and kernels, burlap, ipecac and rotenone.

The following terms were agreed upon:—

A four-year agreement for purchase of an unlimited quantity of babassu nuts and oil during the first two years, and up to 100,000 metric tons during each of the next two years;

Purchase of a minimum of 200,000 long tons of castor beans or the oil equivalent during the fiscal year 1942-'43;

The United States will buy up 50,000 metric tons of second-cut cotton linters, up to 8,000 tons of first-cut linters and up to 10,000 tons of hull fiber between August 1, of this year, and July 31, 1943;

American purchase by December 31, 1943, of up to 50,000,000 yards of burlap made in Brazil.

During a four-year period the United States will buy at favorable prices up to 4,000,000 pounds annually of rotenone, which is used in insecticides.

During the next eighteen months the United States and the British Empire will buy up to 150 metric tons of ipecac, medicinal herb.

Patent Compulsory Licensing Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

Charging that Standard Oil Company of N. J. had "surrendered its freedom of action" in the chemical industry to the I. G. Farbenindustrie by pool arrangments on patents, Patrick A. Gibson, special assistant to the Attorney-General told the senate committee on patents this week that Congress should give serious consideration to legislation requiring compulsory licensing of patents at reasonable royalty rates, regulating restrictions in licensing agreements, and providing for public registration of patent pooling agreements.

Last week, Thurman Arnold, assistant Attorney-General in charge of antitrust law enforcement, submitted legislation revising the patent laws to the committee last week, which, however, did not go as far as was suggested by Mr. Gibson. His bill would require that the Department of Justice be notified of all infringement acts, provide for cancellation of patents used to limit the amount of an article going into interstate commerce, and that "umbrella" and "accordion" patents be outlawed

Mr. Gibson's testimony, while it posed the question of more far reaching legislation to the committee. was designed chiefly to lay the basis for favorable consideration of the bill advanced by Mr. Arnold. He told the committee in bitter language that Standard Oil agreed to refrain from going into any chemical business, except as a "junior" partner o. Farben.

Shellac Order Halts Civilian Consumption

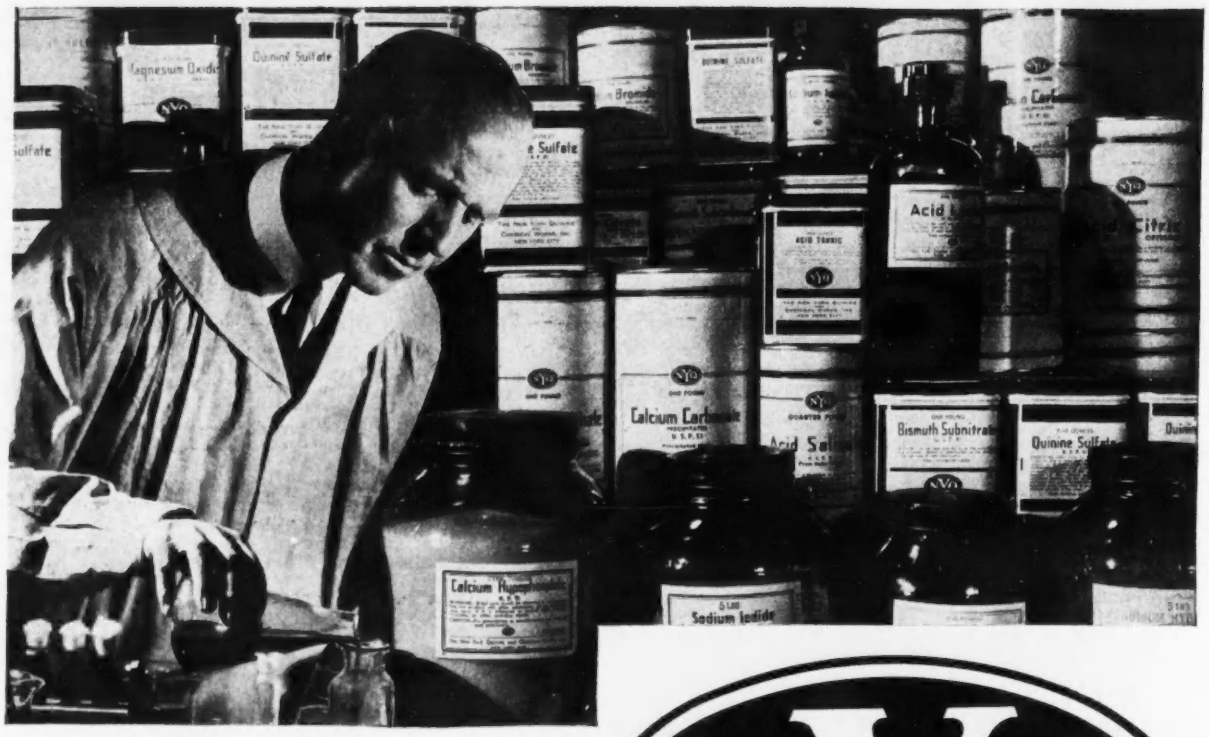
The Shellac Conservation Order M-106 was amended on July 31 by the War Production Board. As amended, the order halts practically all civilian use of shellac, severely reduces the use of shellac in making records —though the extent of the curtailment was not specified, limited August consumption to specified "end uses," and forbade all use after August 31 except in limited circumstances, and by certain government agencies.

The restrictions apply primarily on orange shellac which has not been bleached, cut, or incorporated in protective or technical coatings. The word "shellac" means only unbleached and unprocessed orange shellac.

During August, 1942, the "use," including bleaching or cutting, or orange shellac is permitted without government authorization only for specific "end uses" specified in paragraph (b), subdivision (6) of the order.

After August 31, 1942, no one is permitted to use, process, bleach, or cut orange shellac, or to deliver unbleached, uncut, or unprocessed orange

—*Continued on page* 44



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Potassium Iodide *(Cryst.-Gran.-Powd.)*
Quinine Sulfate and other Quinine Salts
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Thymol Iodide

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Chemical Workers And Payrolls Gain

Employment Up 0.5 Percent —Payroll Total Gains 0.4% —Both Above 1941 Figures

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States increased 0.5 percent between May 15 and June 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 13.6 percent above the corresponding level of 1941. Payrolls showed a gain of 0.4 percent between May 15 and June 15, and stood 30.6 percent above corresponding level for 1941.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries June 15 was 226.8 (100 equals 1923-25 average), compared with 225.7 for May 15, and 173.6 for June, last year. For payroll totals the index number was 156.3 (same basis), compared with 157.1 for May and 137.5 for June, last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries June 15, 1940, showed the following comparisons:—

	June, 1942	May, 1942	June, 1941
Employment	156.3	157.1	137.5
Payroll totals.....	226.8	225.7	173.6

Relative employment in the chemical group of industries was 16.6 percent above the average of all industries. Relative payroll totals were 12.9 percent above the general average for industries.

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100 = 1923-25 average)

	June, 1942	May, 1942	June, 1941
Chemicals	195.4	193.5	172.2
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal.....	56.9	67.5	66.8
Druggists' preparations	158.0	156.7	127.3
Fertilizers	99.6	125.8	92.1
Paint and varnishes	131.2	136.2	144.8
Petroleum, refined..	133.1	131.9	125.2
Rayon and allied products	314.5	312.1	327.0
Soap	82.6	86.7	93.3

Payroll Totals

(100 = 1923-25 average)

	June, 1942	May, 1942	June, 1941
Chemicals	306.4	302.6	232.7
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal.....	60.6	69.7	62.4
Druggists' preparations	201.5	205.6	149.9
Fertilizer	117.3	148.4	93.0
Paint and varnishes	169.6	176.5	177.8
Petroleum	181.6	179.3	156.7
Rayon and allied products	396.2	391.4	362.4
Soap	127.1	130.4	129.0

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons this year:—

	Employment June	Employment May	Payrolls June	Payrolls May
Metalliferous mining	81.8	82.0	101.6	100.9
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	52.0	51.7	65.5	62.6
Crude petroleum producing	58.1	58.5	62.0	63.2
Dyeing and cleaning	129.8	127.8	117.5	113.3

—V—

Army Drug Buying Remains in New York

OPD Washington Bureau

The procurement section of the War Department's New York medical supply depot is not to be moved from New York as part of the reorganization plans for this agency recently proposed to Lt.-Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of Services of Supplies. The distribution section of the depot, however, is now in the process of moving to Binghamton, N. Y., and this operation should be completed the latter part of this month, it was stated at the department.

Original plans were to move the entire medical supply depot from New York to St. Louis, but on protests from city officials and representatives of the medicinal trade this plan was abandoned. It then was proposed to move the purchasing and the distribution sections to Binghamton, but insofar as the purchasing section was concerned, this plan too was dropped.

Explosives Act Again Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal explosives act has been amended to effect that the director of the Bureau of Mines may revoke a license for disloyalty or hostility to the United States or for violation of any of the provisions of the act.

Rigid instructions regarding the storage, handling and transportation of explosives by the more than 145,000 persons licensed under the act have been issued. Anyone violating the instructions may have his Federal license revoked, be refused a renewal of his license or may be prosecuted under the act, the bureau reported.

Soluble Nitrocellulose Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Control over the distribution of soluble nitrocellulose was ordered August 6 by the Director General for Operations. Soluble nitrocellulose falls into four types, depending upon end use, lacquer type, coated textile type, film type and plastics type. The order, M-196, gives the Director General power to direct the amounts of each type that may be produced. Deliveries of more than 1,000 pounds a month of soluble nitrocellulose may be made only by special authorization of the Director General for Operations.

Deliveries of more than 232 pounds and less than 1,000 may be made without allocation, but with a certificate to the supplier that the soluble nitrocellulose is to be used to fill war orders, plus an amount not in excess of 50 percent of the average monthly consumption of the consumer in 1941. Deliveries under 232 pounds to one person in a month are not restricted.

—V—

Borax and Boric Acid Inventory Curb Lifted

OPD Washington Bureau

Inventory restrictions on borax and boric acid were removed August 8 by the War Production Board to permit industrial stockpiling of these materials. The action was taken by adding them to the materials listed in order M-161.

Farm-Bloc Rubber Project Turned Down by President

OPD Washington Bureau

Vetoing the farm bloc's synthetic rubber bill on the grounds that it would "block the progress" of the war effort, President Roosevelt named a special three-man committee August 8 headed by Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board in the first world war "to get the facts" on the confused rubber problem. Others named to the committee were Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

James B. Conant

The investigations to be conducted by the committee will be carried on in secret and no statements will be made of its progress, Mr. Baruch said. Whatever needs to be said about the situation, he stated, will be said in the report which the group will submit to the President. The report, Mr. Roosevelt said, will be used as the basis of any future action he might take on the question of nationwide gasoline rationing.

Establishment of the committee was made known to Congress by Mr. Roosevelt in his message vetoing the farm bloc synthetic rubber bill which would have created a separate agency to control the entire synthetic rubber program, even to controlling materials for construction of the rubber plants.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he was setting up the committee to investigate the whole situation because there have been so many conflicting statements about the rubber problem "from responsible government agencies as well as from private sources" to confuse the public.

The President said that this committee, will immediately proceed to study the present supply, the estimated military and essential civilian needs, and the various processes now being urged, and he added that they will recommend processes to be used not only in the light of need for rubber, but also in the light of critical materials required by these processes. In denouncing the rubber bill, the President said that one of the first things it would do would be "immediately break up" the present "coordination of centralized control" over critical materials needed in the war effort. The President added:—

In other words, by legislative fiat the manufacture of synthetic rubber is ordered in quantities large enough to satisfy any and all civilian needs; an ab-

—*Continued on page 44*

—V—

Rubber Agreement Made by Honduras-U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

Signing of a rubber agreement with the Republic of Honduras was announced August 3 by the Department of State, the Rubber Reserve Company and the Board of Economic Warfare. Under terms of the agreement the Rubber Reserve Company will, until December 31, 1946, purchase all rubber produced in Honduras which is not required for essential domestic needs there. The agreement is similar to others that have been entered into with other Latin American countries.

Rubber Substitutes Progress to Be Told

A symposium on "Synthetic Rubber" will be held by the American Chemical Society September 9 in its 104th meeting in Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. E. R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute, and technical consultant on rubber for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, will speak on "Progress of Synthetic Rubber Production." Albert L. Elder, of the Materials Division, War Production Board, will discuss "Progress of Butadiene Production." Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, will outline "Progress of Styrene Production."

—V—

Textile Colorfastness Rules Hearing Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Proposed trade practice rules relating to the colorfastness of textiles have been made known by the Federal Trade Commission. A public hearing on the proposed practice will be held August 18 in the Federal Trade Commission building, Washington.

The regulations specify that such terms as "tubfast," "colorfast," "washproof," or "vat dyes" cannot be used, and set up grade standards for fabric fastness to light, washing, drycleaning, pressing, perspiration, crocking and gas. In each category, prescribed tests must be passed before the dyed fabric can be grated as A, B, C or D

Among the descriptive terms ruled out under the proposed regulations are:—

Sunfast, fast to light, light fast, guaranteed fast colors, fast color, color fast, will not fade, fade proof, tub fast, wash-proof, wash fast, colors fast to washing, fast prints,

—*Continued on page 33*

Vegetable Oils That U. S. Needs from American Tropics

By K. S. Markley

Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, New Orleans

Contributed to Second Inter-American Conference of Agriculture, Mexico City, July 6 to 16, 1942

(*Continued from the August 3 issue*)

Castorseed and Oil

The most widely used substitute and supplement for tung oil at the present time is dehydrated castor oil. Castor oil is not a drying oil, but it can be catalytically dehydrated to produce a product which dries rapidly to form a water-resistant, nonyellowing film.

Its drying properties resemble, in a lesser degree, those of tung oil; it dries more slowly and the resulting films are less resistant to water. It has an additional, very serious disadvantage in the development of aftertack, but it does excel tung oil in nonyellowing properties and for the latter reason, it finds extensive use in many fields where tung oil is unsuitable. Enamels in white and various light shades are formulated with dehydrated castor oil to enhance their color retention. It is also used to produce wrinkle finishes. However, the remarkable increase in the consumption of dehydrated castor oil within the past two years is due mainly to its ability to replace tung oil which has been steadily becoming scarcer and more expensive.

Castor oil is employed extensively in the production of products other than protective coatings. Gasket materials are peculiarly unaffected by castor oil, and it is therefore the principal ingredient in most hydraulic pressure fluids used in military as well as in civilian conveyances, instruments, and machinery. Its comparatively uniform viscosity over wide temperature ranges is also a great advantage in this connection. In brake systems, aircraft control systems, and similar applications, it is used in admixture with isopropyl alcohol or a similar liquid.

Castor oil is an ingredient in the binder used in incendiary bombs. In artificial leather, 50 percent of the coating material is castor oil, and this use alone accounted for approximately 20 percent of the consumption prior to 1938. At the present time, serious

—*Continued on page 53*

The Best Defense Against *Strafing*

Low-flying planes that zoom by at terrific speed are tough targets — but not for this U. S. 40 mm. Bofors, a rapid-firing gun that fires at any angle with great destructive power.

The Best Defense Against *Waste*

War calls for products, as well as guns and ships and planes. And at a time when every product is doubly important—and waste is doubly serious—defense often starts with the "arming" of a drum.

You can make every drum — and every drop in it — safe from pilferage, leakage and other losses by equipping it with Tri-Sure Closures. Tri-Sure — with its *triple protection*—gives you three weapons against waste: a *seal* which cannot be removed unless it is deliberately destroyed; a *plug* which is always held tightly in place; a *flange* which assures complete drainage.

The Tri-Sure way is the *sure* way to make every shipment safe from every hazard. Take the first step now to make Tri-Sure part of *your* defense plan. Write for information on Tri-Sure Closures.

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CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Current Market Quotations

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August 7, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works .....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- *.168
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - *.173
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - *.158
Methyl (see M).

*OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth, CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works, 100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis, lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis, lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis, lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis, lb. .56 - —

*Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

†3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.50 - 1.70
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.

Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[3,5] 99%, dms., c.l., divd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. N.Y.. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, divd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N.Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[3] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°) dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —

Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —

Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½

Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns. lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[3] light, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½

Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works...100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works.. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic, 1,000-lb lots, fib. dms., lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.25 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.30 - —
5-lb tins.....lb. 5.46 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —

Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb.11.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.11.10 - —

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works...100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75- —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[3] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13¼
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9, cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Mete. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Mete. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —

Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E..gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split), tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .82 - —

Soybean oil,[3] dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Stearic,[3] double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14¾- .15¾
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .14¼- .15¼
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .17¾- .18¾

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —

Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -26.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.	lb.	.35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton	lb.	.34 - —
tankcars	lb.	.34 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.36 - .37
hyd., dms.	lb.	.35 - .36
Agar,[5] Kobe, No. 1, strip	lb.	3.50 - —
dom., f.o.b. San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago	lb.	.65 - —
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½- —
bg. lots, same basis	lb.	.15 - —
imported, bgs.	lb.	No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.73 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls.	lb.	1.78 - 1.83
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
import, cs.	lb.	1.73 - 1.78
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09 - —
	lb.	.65 - .75
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.63 - —
dms.	lb.	—
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14 - .178
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½- .158

• The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms.,	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50 - —
500 lbs.	lb.	1.70 - —
100 lbs.	lb.	1.80 - —
25 lbs.	lb.	1.90 - —
5 lbs.	lb.	2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,[1,2,5] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	gal.	.65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.	gal.	.70 - —
tanks, E., dlvd.	lb.	.58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works	gal.	.64 - —
19 bbls., E. works	gal.	.66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works,	gal.	.69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.60 - —
19 dms., E. works	gal.	.62 - —
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65 - —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.53 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.57 - —
19 dms., works, E.	gal.	.59 - —
1 to 18 dms, works, E.,	gal.	.62 - —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50 - —
SD2G (Replaced by SD2311).		
SD23H, works, c.l., dms.	gal.	.60½- —
19 dms.	gal.	.62½- —
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65½- —
tanks	gal.	.53½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works	gal.	.61½- —
1 to 18, E. works	gal.	.64½- —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.	gal.	.63 - —
1 to 9 dms.	gal.	.66 - —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.54 - —

Ttankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unt.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10 - .12½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses. dms., c.l.	gal.	8.19 - —
19 dms.	gal.	8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms.	gal.	8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms	gal.	8.25½- —
tanks	gal.	8.12 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.64 - —
5 to 18 dms.	gal.	8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms. Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon more than the above prices on molasses alcohol.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works.	lb.	.25 - .35
tanks, wks.	lb.	.20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).		
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0860- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest.	gal.	.66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.40½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis.	gal.	.65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.44 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).		
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls.	lb.	.65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis.	lb.	.60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.65 - —
Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works.	gal.	.67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).		
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
car lots, wks.	lb.	.40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia.,	lb.	.55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works.	gal.	.70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 - 1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .22½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per gram.		1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.17 - .18
Curacao, cs.	lb.	.65 - .70
gourds, bbls.	lb.	.80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.	lb.	5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 - .18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point. dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works.	lb.	.08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works.	lb.	.11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.	lb.	.12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.04 - —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0310- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns.,	c.l. lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,4] c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb.dm.	lb.	.93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm.	lb.	.36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks.,	lb.	.50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works.	lb.	.60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va.	ton.	40.00 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., refrigeration,[6] tanks, works.	lb.	.05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., Met., N.Y.,	lb.	.16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works.	lb.	.04 - —
Amonia,[6] benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less	lb.	1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.	lb.	.31 - .35
bxs.	lb.	.34 - .38
kegs	lb.	.32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N.Y.	lb.	.08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis	lb.	.14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.80 - —
50-lb. dms.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.27
jars	lb.	1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.71 - —
jars	lb.	3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
bbls., works.	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.23 - .29
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs, dom.	lb.	.25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls.	lb.	.37 - —
kgs.	lb.	.39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works.	unit-ton.	No prices
pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous	lb.	.24½- —
paste	lb.	.06½- —
Sulphate,[6] dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports,	ton.	29.00 - —
spot	ton.	30.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works.	lb.	.06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works.	lb.	.06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.45 - .55
tech., kgs.	lb.	.40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).		
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable.	lb.	.75 - —
Caproate, cns.	lb.	2.75 - —
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.102 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.14 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.16 - —
Nitrite, bots.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.32½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.09 - —
Anethol, bots.	lb.	2.35 - 2.40
cans	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.35 - 1.35
import., natural, bls.	lb.	3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Anilin oil, dms.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
tanks	lb.	.12½- —
Salt, dms., works.	lb.	.22 - .24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.37½- .38
Ecuador, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Mexican, fair, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .34½
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Star	lb.	.60 - .61
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .38
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25 - 3.35
Annatto paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 - .39
seed, bgs.	lb.	.06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 - —
90%, bbls., works.	lb.	.65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls.,	lb.	.70 - —
Antimony better (see Antimony chloride).		
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
Metal,[2,6] bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%,	lb.	.18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%	lb.	.20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.40 - —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots,	lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	.26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Arecoline, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports.	100 kilos.	105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.	kilo.	132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs.	lb.	.09 - .09½
bbls.	lb.	.09½- .09¾
Arsenic, metal, lump, ch.	lb.	No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.	lb.	4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 - —
jars	lb.	5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.	lb.	No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).		
White,[6] powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55 - .60
powd., bls., bxs.	lb.	.80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).		
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines,	ton.	49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.04 - .12
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant,	lb.	.05 - .13
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.03¾- .05
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant,	lb.	.04¾- .06
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.	ton.	30.00 - —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points	ton.	32.90 —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis	ton.	25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis.	ton.	30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis	ton.	30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis	ton.	25.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.	ton.	30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery.	ton.	21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery	ton.	21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery	ton.	16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.	oz.	24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	18.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).		
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Barbital, cs, dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.	lb.	3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00 - —
sulphur-free, c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	.60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	90.00 - —
bbls., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	89.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	97.80 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	58.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	99.80 - —

Barium chloride, technical, zones are as follows: Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., R., north of Miss., north of Ark., line.

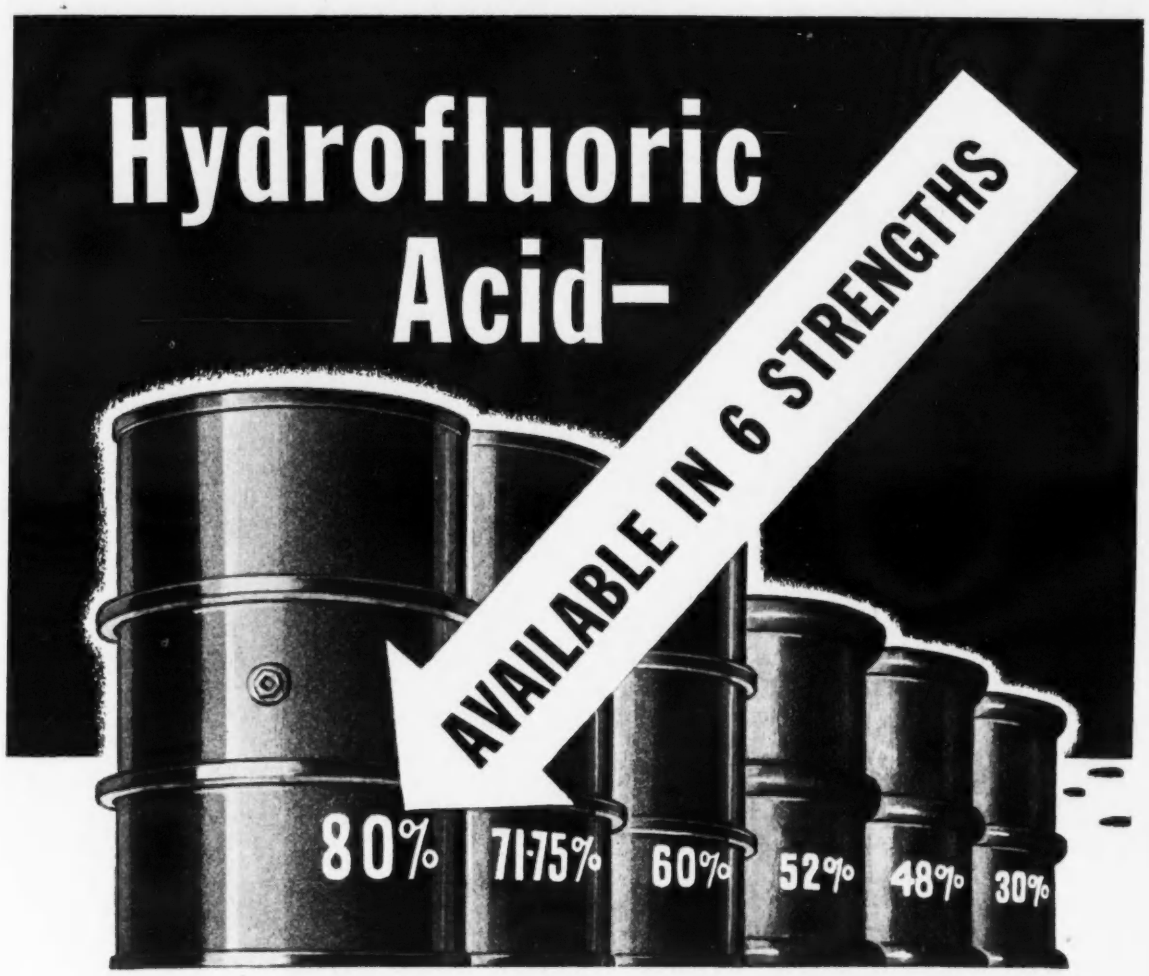
Zone 2, Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3, Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, and Ariz. Zone 4. Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).		
Hydroxide, bbls., works.	lb.	.06 - .07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.77 - —
jars	lb.	4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).		
Nitrate, cks.	lb.	.11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Stearate, ctns. (50 lbs. each), ton and car-load lots.	lb.	.31 - —
less than ton lots.	lb.	.32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).		
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½- .10
kgs.	lb.	.12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	28.65 - —
ex whse, N.Y.	ton.	36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis,	ton.	26.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	26.35 - —
ex whse., New York.	ton.	34.00 - —
Southern off color, bgs., mines.	ton.	17.50 —
95.75%, bgs., mines.	ton.	18.00 —
ore, bulk, mines.	ton.	8.00 - —
German	ton.	No prices
Italian	ton.	No prices

Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, bbls .....gal. 1.40 - 1.60
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. 12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works..ton 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .45 - .55
NF VI, powd., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Benzol,[3,6] 90%, dms., returnable works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal. gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.. lb. 2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.70 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.80 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs. .....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.98
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.15 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.29 - 1.91
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots...lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Black,[3] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .06 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .06 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nob.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.. unit-ton. 5.45 - 5.50
high-grade, grd., 16-17% ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago. unit-ton. 5.75 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. 5.45 - —
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .33 - .41
Blue,[3] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90
Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .86 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[3] genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.. 3.50- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victora, same basis, contractr..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts. lb. .52 - —
Blue, potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .4[illegible] - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs...lb. 4.00 -
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - -
methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .25 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .21
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher, 100-lb. kgs. 1c. above bbls.; 28-lb. boxes, 6c above bbls.
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.85 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.95 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefing root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.30.00 Nom.
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.37.50 Nom.
steamed, dom., 1¼% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.40.00 -42.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton.42.00 Nom.
Bone, meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon, 50%, phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.35.00 -39.00
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports..ton 37.50 Nom.
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate (basic precip.).
Stones, raw, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .87 - .90
Borax,[3] tech., 99% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton 56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton 41.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton 56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton 61.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton 61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton 61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton 66.00 - —
USP $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 -
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½ -
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or wh. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb .25 .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb .25 .75



FOR etching and frosting electric light bulbs and other glass products, for cleaning stainless steels, as an aid in straw bleaching processes, and for many other industrial purposes, hydrofluoric acid possesses many advantages.

Particularly valuable to the industrial user is the high grade, iron-free hydrofluoric acid made by Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, who purchased the facilities of Sterling Products Company, Easton, Pa., some time ago.

Meeting the most exacting requirements, this hydrofluoric acid is available in five strengths for domestic users —30%, 48%, 52%, 60% and 80%. Also, for export, there is supplied 71-75% acid. Shipment of hydrofluoric acid is in rubber drums for strengths under 60%. Stronger grades of the acid are packed in steel containers.

For complete information applicable to your problems, write to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA
New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Wyandotte • Tacoma

FOR DEFENSE BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
abys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho, cns.. dms., over 10 lbslb. .60 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown,[2] iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0225 - —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .03¾- .10¼
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .03 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City..lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis..lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh..lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz.. cns.....oz. .85 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .80 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .65 - .87
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .85 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07¼- .08
Butane[3], industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .02 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate[3], norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.. works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms. c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .28½- —
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y...lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., divd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.68 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms., lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns., lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, NF, cs., lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08½

Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse. pick-up.

Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting)
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd..ton.18.00 -34.50
15 tons, divd.....ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Calcium gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis. lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom.. tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .47 - —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .09¼- .09¾
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Syrian, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
afloat, bgs.....lb. .60 - .80
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .233 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms.....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind, Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l .08 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .16 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
80-100 mesh, c.l., divd.....lb. .17 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .17¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17½- —
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c. and f.....lb. .10 - —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .84 .85
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .83 - .84
shortstick, bls.....lb. .83 .84
broken, bls.....lb. .73 - .75
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
broken, bls.....lb. .65 - .67
Saigon, all thin, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
all thin, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., works, ton.19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms., lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .45 - .47
Cellulo'd scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, fine (18 or 40 mesh), frt. alld..lb. .35 - —
standard .....lb. .30 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .46 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Acetate-proprionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs, works....lb. .48 - —
standard granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities, fine granules (18 or 40 mesh) are 10c. per lb. higher.
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics., c.l., spot..lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., divd., Ala., Del., Ja., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.37.90 - —
Colo. .....ton.34.50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.30 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.30 - —
Utah .....ton.38.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0275- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .93 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., divd., N.Y..lb. .05½- —
contracts, divd. N. Y...lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., divd. N. Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .85 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works... lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8½%, cs, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08½
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
broken quill, red, bgs...lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine,[6] small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13¼[6]
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

[6] Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13¼[6]
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + .13½

[6] Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62 - .63
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove, Amboina, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Zanzibar .....lb. .17 - .17½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .26 - .28
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., divd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., divd.....lb. .38 - —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .28 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .80 - .82
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., divd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, divd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .29½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works, lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works...100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4. works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —

Copra, Coast, shipment	lb.	No prices
Coriander, Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.12½- .17
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
Cora silk, bls.	lb.	.20 - .22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.24 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.14 - .15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 - —
meal, 8%, Southeast mills.	ton.	35.50 -36.00
Coumarin, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	2.75 - —
1-lb. cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
1-oz. cns.	lb.	3.25 - —
less than 5, cns.	lb.	4.15 - 4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.60 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't.	lb.	.57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58 - —
kgs.	lb.	.58¼- —
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
bots.	lb.	1.00 - 1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 - .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10 - 2.39
Creosote, oil, crude, tanks, works,	gal.	.15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works	gal.	.141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, works.	gal.	.18 - 18½
Cresol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11¼- —
tanks	lb.	.10 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
tanks	lb.	.08¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09¼- —
natural, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25 - —
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C.	lb.	.40 - .41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.		
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .85
powd., cs.	lb.	.82 - .90
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.28 - .30
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.17½- .18
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.18 - .18½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.14¼- .14¾
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.15¼- .15¾
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid.	lb.	None available.
Cyanamide,[5,6] fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton.	1.52½ Nom.
granular, fertilizer grade for mixing purposes, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.	unit-ton.	1.62½ Nom.
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾- —
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works.	lb.	.32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.33 - .34
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 - .19
Degras,[4] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.12½ Nom.
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.29 - .30
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.		
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.80 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs	3.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).		
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).		
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21 - —
Diamyl sulphate. l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.105 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.112 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17 - —
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific coast	ton.	22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	ton.	55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 - .16
import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	ton.	No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f.	lb.	.02 - .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 - .06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.64 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).		
phthalate,[3] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20 - —
cns., works.	lb.	.23½- —
Sebacetate, dms., works.	lb.	.45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.	lb.	.92 - —
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).		
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
tanks	lb.	.14 - —
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.037 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½- —
tanks	lb.	.08 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.24½- —
tanks, works.	lb.	.22½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81 - —
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.85 - —
Diethylaniliin, dms.	lb.	.40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.30 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½- —
tanks	lb.	.21 - —
Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - —
tanks	lb.	.12 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.	lb.	.22½- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15½- —
tank, works.	lb.	.13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.50 - .60
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31 - .33
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.08¾- .09
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 - —
c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¼- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 - ..
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 - —
oily, dms.	lb.	.05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21 - —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).		
Dipentene, dms.	gal.	.59 - .61
tanks	gal.	.51 - —
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.55 - .58
tanks	gal.	.48 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43 - .45
cns.	lb.	.48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. ur over, dlvd.	lb.	.35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).		
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	80.00 - —
Venezuelan	ton.	80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp. cut NF, bls.,	lb.	.50 - 1.50
domestic, bls.	lb.	.36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.07 - .09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 - 2.60
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	1.00 - 1.13
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—		
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 —
	lb.	17.50 - —
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.		
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.	lb.	13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 - —

THIS WILL *Always* BE!

Wonder of the Western World—Niagara Falls has been called. And not by accident but apparently by design is it located here in America. Its thunder is the thunder of a people who have strength and happiness in freedom. Its movement is the restless, surging movement of men who feel a deep compulsion to go forward in history. Its power is resistless—and cannot be stemmed.

Those pioneers who first glimpsed the stately grandeur of Niagara saw in its rainbow the promise of a new world where peace and opportunity could be found. The rainbow is still there, and the peace and opportunity which America has given to millions are treasured beyond price. In a world where freedom is being crushed, Niagara symbolizes everything which this country means—strength, abundance, steadfastness. It is a limitless fountainhead of power which can be transformed into energy that brings good to all.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

FROM THE ORIGINAL WATER COLOR BY ADOLPH DEHN . . . IN NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C, red. No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
drugs and cosmetics:—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 5.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1. cns...lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Color index scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .72
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base—lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
34 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA .....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
331 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .6
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .72
703 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green .....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S. .....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .[illegible] - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .81 - .9[illegible]
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A. ...lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methy violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S. ..lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin.....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoilin G.....lb. .35 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS....lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .28
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .87 - .92
imported .....lb. .87 - .92
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .80 - .92
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.33.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls .....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30- —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms. lb. .11- —
27-lb. dms.....lb. .15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns...lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27¾- —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Ethyl lactate, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .33¼- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37¼- .39½
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns....lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
Ethylcellulose, std., cns., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —
Ethyl cellulose[4] std. cns, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. .[illegible] - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .19⅛
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylidinanilin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Fenugreek, seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- .08¾
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works...lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., bgs., fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
scrap, menhaden, new catch, if and when made, dried, 60% protein, bulk, fish factories, ton.66.50 - —
acid, 6-7% ammon., 3% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories.....unit-ton. 4.50 & .50
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. 4.00 & .50
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....unit-ton. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b mines..net ton.28.00 -32.00
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines, net ton.24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines....net ton.24.00 - —
crude, 70%, f.o.b. N. Mex., mines..net ton.10.00 - —
85%, f.o.b., Colorado mines. net ton.11.50 - —
imported, 85.5%, duty paid.... short ton.26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,5] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9¼c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex mines.....ton.12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2..lb. .15 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, 65 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .0895- —
72-74 octane, ex tax.....gal. .092 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05½- .05⅞
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .05625- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .0575- .06
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .02¾- .03⅛
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .55 - .65
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .58 - .67
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .60 - .69
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
medium, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb. .41 - .42
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs.....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
207-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue (jelly test in grams 267 or higher) in carload lots are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (S.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
soaplye, 80%, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less carlots, same basis, lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory betweeen Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klicjitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.90
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs....lb. .25 - .26
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .36
Graphite,[6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
65% graphitic, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease,[1,5] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green,[2] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb .23¼- —

Green, chrome, c.p., color content			
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25¼-	—
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25¾-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¼-	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¾-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27¾-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.29¼-	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.30¾-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.33¼-	—
reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10¼-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13 -	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd.

Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, works	lb.	.24 -	—
Tetrahydroxide, bbls	lb.	.85 -	—
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.75 -	—
emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60 -	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Grindelia robusta, bls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Guaiac resin, cs	lb.	.30 -	.35
strained, cs	lb.	.95 -	1.00
Wood, bls	lb.	.05 -	.06
Guaiacol, liq., drms	lb.	1.75 -	2.01
Carbonate, fib. drms., 25 lbs	lb.	2.40 -	2.74
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	1.20 -	1.80
Gum aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.19½
powd., bbls	lb.	.24 -	.26
white, sorts, 1, bgs	lb.	.33 -	.35
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, Siam, cs	lb.	4.50 -	4.75
Sumatra, cs	lb.	.50 -	.55
Camphor (see C).			
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.40 -	.42
Copal, Congo, No. 1, unsorted	lb.	.14½-	—
No. 2, unsorted	lb.	.12½-	—
No. 3, unsorted	lb.	.11¼-	—
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark	lb.	.14½-	—
Boeas, Macassar, light	lb.	.15½-	—
Loba, A	lb.	.14 -	—
B	lb.	.13¾-	—
C	lb.	.13¾-	—
CBB	lb.	.12 -	—
CNE	lb.	.10 -	—
D	lb.	.12¾-	—
DBB	lb.	.11 -	—
Du	lb.	.08¾-	—
DK	lb.	.09½-	—
dust	lb.	.07¾-	—
MA	lb.	.09¾-	—
MB	lb.	.09¼-	—
WS	lb.	.11¾-	—
Philippine, amber sorts	lb.	.10½-	—
extra pale sorts	lb.	.12¾-	—
nubs	lb.	.13¾-	—
pale chips	lb.	.13 -	—
scraped	lb.	.15 -	—
seeds and dust	lb.	.08¾-	—
small pale chips	lb.	.11¾-	—
Sambas and white split chips	lb.	.15¼-	—
Singapore dust	lb.	.08¾-	—
spirit soluble, CBB	lb.	.12 -	—
DBB	lb.	.11 -	—
MA	lb.	.09¾-	—
MB	lb.	.09¼-	—
WS	lb.	.12¼-	—
Pontianak, bold, genuine	lb.	.22¾-	—
chips	lb.	.12¾-	—
mixed	lb.	.17¾-	—
nubs	lb.	.18¾-	—
split	lb.	.19¼-	—
Dammar, Batavia A	lb.	.35¾-	—
A/C	lb.	.31¼-	—
A/D	lb.	.28¾-	—
A/E	lb.	.25¾-	—
B	lb.	.34¾-	—
C	lb.	.28¾-	—
D	lb.	.25¾-	—
dust	lb.	.13¾-	—
E	lb.	.18¾-	—
F	lb.	.13¾-	—
dust	lb.	.13¾-	—
Singapore, No. 1	lb.	.30¾-	—
2	lb.	.25¾-	—
3	lb.	.12¾-	—
chips	lb.	.23½-	—
dust	lb.	.13 -	—
seeds	lb.	.17¾-	—
East Indian, Batu, bold, scraped	lb.	.10¼-	—
unscraped	lb.	.09 -	—
chips	lb.	.05¾-	—
dust	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs and chips	lb.	.05¾-	—
black, bold scraped	lb.	.12 -	—
unscraped	lb.	.07½-	—
nubs and chips	lb.	.07¼-	—
chips	lb.	.11½-	—
dust	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs	lb.	.13¾-	—
Rasak, bold	lb.	.22¾-	—
chips	lb.	.11¾-	—
dust	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs	lb.	.16¾-	—

On arrivals since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in carload lots, ex dock or ex whse, San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.

Elemi	lb.	.08¾-	—
Gum, ester, ordinary, car-load lots, N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo., f.o.b. cars, destination	lb.	.09½-	—
other points	lb.	.10 -	.11
ten drums, N. Eng., etc.	lb.	.09¾-	—
other points	lb.	.10½-	.11¾
single drums, N. Eng., etc.	lb.	.10 -	—
other points	lb.	.10¾-	.12

Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.

Euphorbium, cs	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	2.30 -	2.35
powd., bbls	lb.	2.50 -	2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., drms	lb.	.14 -	.33
Kauri, Bush, bold	lb.	.40 -	—
assorted	lb.	.35 -	—
chips	lb.	.32 -	—
dark	lb.	.18 -	—
bright	lb.	.18 -	—
BXXX	lb.	.77 -	—
B1	lb.	.34 -	—
B2	lb.	.30 -	—
B3	lb.	.27½-	—
80% chips	lb.	.16 -	—
Gum, kauri, pale, XXX	lb.	.66 -	—
1	lb.	.43 -	—
2	lb.	.31 -	—
3	lb.	.22 -	—

Gum Kauri prices are for carload lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per pound higher. On arrivals of gum kauri since June 1, importers have been authorized by OPA's amended order M-63 to add to the above prices charges of approximately 8½% for freight, marine and war risk insurance.

Kino, tins	lb.	No prices	
Locust bean, powd., bbls	lb.	1.15 -	1.25
Mastic, cs	lb.	3.25 -	3.30
Myrrh, USP, cs	lb.	.78 -	.79
Olibanum, siftings, cs	lb.	.12 -	.13
tears, cs	lb.	.20 -	.35
Opium (see O).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sandarac, cks	lb.	.95 -	.97½
Scammony, cs	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Talha, bgs	lb.	.10 -	.11
Tragacanth, Aleppo, 1 cs	lb.	3.75 -	4.00
2 cs	lb.	2.00 -	3.00
3 cs	lb.	1.10 -	1.20
Yacca,[1] bgs	lb.	.06 -	.07½
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	22.65 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald	ton.	17.00 -	—
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25 -	—
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald	ton.	17.00 -	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	21.45 -	—
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 -	—
Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 -	—
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	13.00 -	—
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	12.50 -	—
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	13.00 -	—
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald	ton.	12.50 -	—
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	12.50 -	—
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., Akron, N. Y., Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald	ton.	8.00 -	—
Saltville, Va	ton.	9.00 -	—

Dow

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Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½ - —
No. 2.....lb. .13½ - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½ - —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.10
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. 25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes,[1] 56°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½ - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½ - —
laboartory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine[2,5], tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .36 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13½ - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .16¼
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .03¾- .04 .16 - .16¼
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.. gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., ch.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16¼- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs...lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars .....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 3.25
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns....lb. 4.35 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.66 - 1.85
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .37 - .42¼
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron acetate, N. F., IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equaled..lb. .06½- .07
djns. .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls...lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.3[illegible]
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.4[illegible]
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots. .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb .[illegible] - .4[illegible]
cns. .....lb. .32 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .32 - .3[illegible]

Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .68 - .70
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .068 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03¾- .04¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, car lots..gal. .04¾- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04½- .04¾
Pennsylvania, 45-46 and 47, w.w., tanks..gal. .06½-.08[illegible]
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[5] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.80 -12.85
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.85 -12.95
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.12.85 -12.90
Compounds, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish .....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .78
medium, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.17
select, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.80
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[5] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12¼- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —

Good News
FROM AUSTRALIA!

FIGHTING and bombing planes in constantly increasing numbers are arriving at American bases "Down Under." And products of James Good, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., in constantly increasing quantities are being supplied to keep them fighting!

"Good" Castor Oil for aircraft engine lubrication, "Good" Petrolatum for light lubrication and rust prevention, and "Good" Carbon Tetrachloride for fire extinguishers . . . are all being shipped in Crown Containers made to meet Army, Navy and Marine Corps specifications.

Many manufacturers in addition to James Good, Inc., have been gratified to learn that Crown containers meet rigid Government specifications without alteration.

CROWN CAN COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA., *Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company.* Baltimore • St. Louis • Houston • Madison • Orlando • Fort Wayne • New York • Nebraska City

INDEPENDENT AND HELPFUL CROWN CAN

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER

August 10, 1942

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

August ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1942

New U.S.I. Product Now Available for Experimental Work

Ethyl Sodium Acetone-Oxalate Displays Interesting Reactions

Ethyl sodium acetone-oxalate is now available from U.S.I. in small quantities for experimental investigation of the potentiality of this interesting and reactive chemical.

Compound has the formula:

$CH_3COCH{=}C(ONa)COOC_2H_5$

Among the known applications of ethyl sodium acetone-oxalate, it may be readily condensed to symmetrical hydroxytoluic acid, $C_6H_2COOH(1)OH(3)CH_3(5)$.

Another of its possible reactions is with phenylhydrazine to give phenylpyrazolecarboxylic ester.

U.S.I. invites inquiries on this unusual chemical, which can be produced commercially if demand develops.

This glass model of a distillation column is used in U.S.I.'s laboratories to aid in studying processes that take place in an actual production unit.

Quinine May Be Omitted From N.F. Preparations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to conserve quinine stocks, the National Formulary has issued an interim revision, permitting manufacturers and pharmacists to omit quinine from certain preparations. To replace Elixir Iron Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, two new formulas have been issued for Elixir Iron and Strychnine and Elixir Iron and Strychnine Phosphates.

U.S.I.'s Chicago Office Moves to New Quarters

The Chicago Sales Office of U.S.I. is now located in new and more convenient quarters at 624 South Michigan Avenue.

Carbon Dioxide Safeguards Planes, Ships, and Plants

Liquid Form Extensively Used to Prevent and Extinguish Fires And as a Means of Inflating Life Belts, Jackets, and Rafts

Carbon dioxide, widely familiar as a means of supplying sparkle and palatability of carbonated beverages, and in its solid form as a highly efficient refrigerant, is finding constantly increasing utility in safeguarding the production and operation of war equipment, particularly airplanes and ships, where its properties are especially valuable in the prevention or extinguishing of fires.

Carbon dioxide is readily recovered as a by-product of alcohol manufacture, and after cleansing and purifying, it is liquefied by compressing and cooling, after which it is filled into cylinders or made into the solid form ("DRY-ICE").

Carbon dioxide as a liquid can exist only under pressure. When the pressure is released, it boils off rapidly into the gaseous form and snow, the snow being formed by self-refrigeration from the expanding gas.

Use in Fire-Fighting

Fires, particularly those of paint, lacquer, grease, oil, gasoline, alcohol, or electrical origin, are most effectively put out with carbon dioxide. The liquid carbon dioxide is discharged from a siphon cylinder through a flexible hose and nozzle directly on the fire. The gas acts as a blanket between the fire and the surrounding air, and the fire is smothered by lack of oxygen. In addition, the carbonic snow and extremely cold gas cool the fire below the ignition point.

Airplane engines are protected in this way by carbon dioxide systems. Carbon dioxide released in the engine housing immediately extinguishes any fires resulting from leaky oil or gasoline lines. Planes on the ground can also be protected against fire in this way. Crash trucks equipped with a battery of cylinders can discharge sufficient carbon dioxide to envelop an entire burning plane.

Gasoline tanks are protected against fire or explosion on combat planes by flooding the space above the gasoline with carbon dioxide,

(*Continued on next page*)

U.S.I. Consolidates Its Two News Advertisements

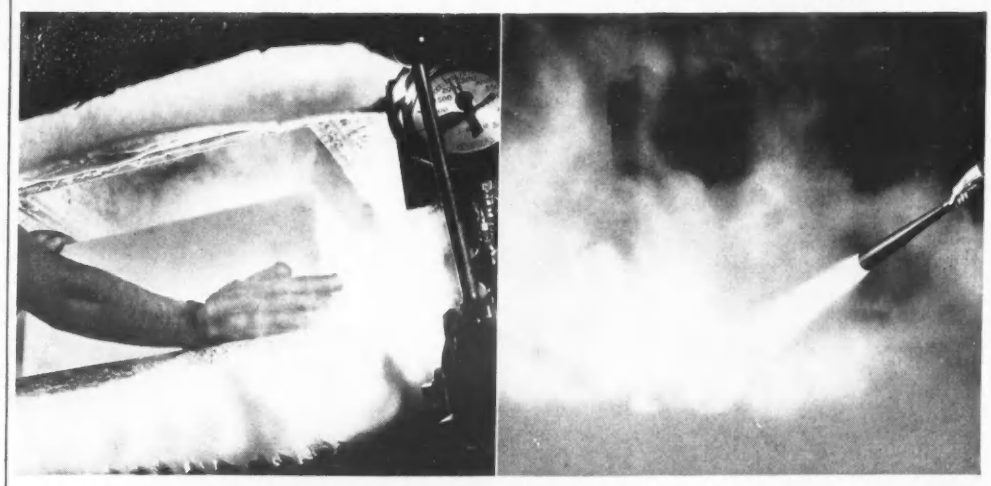
Effective with this issue, U.S.I.'s two monthly news-type advertisements, U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS and U.S.I. ALCOHOL NEWS, will be combined into a single advertisement, which will be known as U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS. This advertisement will be printed on the characteristic blue stock already familiar to readers of U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS, and will appear in all publications in which either of the advertisements has appeared in the past.

This step has been taken in recognition of the growing interrelationship among the various phases of the chemical and chemical-consuming industries. It is hoped that the combined advertisement will provide more effective news coverage of these industries, together with the proper balance among the interests of its readers.

Inquiries Invited on Many Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Inquiries are invited by a chemical manufacturer relative to the production of synthetic organic chemicals, such as the halides, ethers, esters, acetals, etc., of the following hydroxy compounds: glycerine, trimethylene glycol, allyl alcohol, ethanol, and other common alcohols; as well as derivatives of acetylene, ethylene, and propylene.

U.S.I. will gladly refer inquiries on these chemicals to the manufacturer.



(Left) In solid form ("DRY-ICE") carbon dioxide is extensively used for refrigeration purposes. (Right) Liquid carbon dioxide is employed to good advantage in extinguishing fires, particularly in cases where water cannot be successfully employed.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

August ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1942

Acetone Used as Solvent In Process for Molding Of Colloidal Materials

PARIS, France — Cellulose ethers, synthetic resins, and other colloidal materials can be molded inexpensively by a new process involving the use of acetone, it is claimed in a patent granted to two inventors here.

In general, the procedure consists in preparing a mixture consisting of two phases: a more or less viscous solution of the colloidal material in a volatile solvent, such as acetone; and grains which are in a state of incipient dissolution by the solvent.

When such a mixture is poured into molds, the liquid part is said to turn quickly into a gel, as a result of the presence of the imperfectly dissolved grains, which absorb the solvent. The process is described as being especially adaptable to the molding of hollow objects, whether translucent, transparent, or opaque.

Drying is very even, according to the patent, and the finished objects closely reproduce the shape of the mold. Molds may be made of inexpensive materials, such as plaster, if desired.

Polymerized Alcohols Yield Pour Depressors

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lower aliphatic alcohols can be polymerized by Friedel-Crafts catalysts to form effective pour depressors for waxy lubricating oils. The polymerization products are useful also for reducing the wax content of waxy oils.

This discovery has been made by two inventors here, who have received a patent on the polymerization products. Typical examples of alcohols which can be used include ethanol, butanol, and amyl alcohol.

Ethanol Protects Viscose Yarns During Mercerizing

The textile industry has found ethanol useful in protecting regenerated cellulose yarns, such as viscose, in combinations with cotton which is to be mercerized. The addition of one gallon of ethanol or SOLOX (U.S.I.'s ethanol-type solvent) to 100 gallons of the mercerizing caustic liquor has the effect of preserving the luster and tensile strength of the viscose, it is reported.

Casein Product Dilutable With Organic Solvents

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y. — A casein product in solution form can be diluted with organic solvents, such as ethanol, acetone, and ethylene glycol, without coagulating, it is announced by a manufacturer here. Because films of the material have good flexibility and resistance to water and grease, maker suggests its use as a shellac substitute, top coating, greaseproofing material, ink vehicle, wood sealer, impregnant, and similar applications.

Uses of Carbon Dioxide

(*Continued from previous page*)

thus forcing out the air normally present. The tanks thus protected cannot be set on fire even if struck by bullets.

Shipboard Uses

Carbon dioxide fire-fighting systems are installed on Navy vessels to protect electrical installations, engines, and inflammable materials. These systems usually operate automatically at a fixed maximum temperature and for a rapid rate of temperature rise. Fires in any shipboard area protected by carbon dioxide can be extinguished in a few seconds, as the released gas quickly reaches into every nook and corner.

Carbon dioxide systems are also used to good advantage in the prevention of fires in production plants, particularly where inflammable materials are involved.

Inflated Appliances

Appliances inflated with carbon dioxide have proved to be excellent life-saving devices at sea. Life belts, for example, can be quickly inflated when needed by pulling a small cord attached to the end of a lever arm, puncturing a small carbon dioxide bulb. Inflatable life-saving jackets operate on the same principle, which is also applied in rubber life rafts. These rafts can be rolled up to occupy little space, so that they can be conveniently stored on an airplane, for example. Rubber bags inflated with carbon dioxide are used to enable planes to float on the sea in case of an emergency landing.

A novel application for carbon dioxide is its use for bullet propulsion in practice guns. The bullet is forced out of the gun by the pressure of the carbon dioxide as it expands. This use in practice guns permits saving gunpowder for actual combat purposes.

Liquid and solid carbon dioxide is manufactured by U.S.I. and distributed by Pure Carbonic, Incorporated.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A stripping lacquer can be applied to the surface of metal or ceramics to protect finish and prevent scratches or grease marks, according to the manufacturer. Lacquer forms film that is almost completely transparent, permitting visual inspection of covered part. It can be readily peeled off and dissolved for re-use, it is claimed. **(No. 600)**

U S I

A soap antioxidant is now being produced from raw materials that are available in ample quantities, it has been announced. It is described as a light gray powder that does not affect soap color, odor, or other properties. It may be introduced in the form of an alcoholic solution. **(No. 601)**

U S I

A layout stain can be used on brass, copper, steel, aluminum, and other metals, contains no acids or corrosive ingredients, according to the manufacturer. Its use is said to relieve eye strain and assist the workman in following layout accurately. **(No. 602)**

U S I

A protective cream is said to be compounded especially to protect the skin from the action of arsenic, lead, and their compounds. When applied, it forms a thin, invisible film, which can be removed with soap and water. **(No. 603)**

U S I

A liquid glue is said to be free from objectionable odor, and to be useful for reinforcing weaker adhesives in the manufacture of coated or gummed paper, finishing textiles, shoe operations, and other applications. **(No. 604)**

U S I

Rapid filter media for viscous liquids, such as lacquers or varnishes, are formed directly from carded cotton web without weaving, by bonding the fibers onto a gauze backing. Filters are said to be low in cost, and are discarded after use. Used in front of filter paper, they greatly increase length of cycle, it is claimed. **(No. 605)**

U S I

A novel tinless container for creams, ointments, and pastes is said to permit exhausting of contents by turning top portion of tube. Tube is described as sufficiently firm to eliminate need for carton, and as adaptable to present tube-filling machinery. **(No. 606)**

U S I

A pure alkyd resin is designed specifically to meet the requirements of Holabird Quartermaster Depot Specification HQD-ES No. 680, it is reported. Resin is said to give the necessary balance among drying time, flexibility, resistance, and low final paint cost. **(No. 607)**

U S I

A new fluorophotometer is described as a complete self-contained model, especially designed to accelerate routine work in the determination of vitamins and minerals. It eliminates the amplifier and stabilizer incorporated in other models, and uses a simple electrical circuit. **(No. 608)**

U S I

A midget pump for handling hot liquids up to 500° F. is reported to have many industrial, pilot plant, and laboratory applications. Maximum pressure is 21 pounds per square inch, and maximum volume 7½ gallons per minute. Pump is powered by a 1/20 HP motor. **(No. 609)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL ANTI- USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol Anti-freeze
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
*Solox D-I De-icing Fluid

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Binders
*Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
*Vacatone

*Registered Trade Mark

Lead, arsenate, bls., c.l.....lb. .11 - .12
bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms., 100 lbs...lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls..lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .10 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls...lb. .09½- .10½
lb. .10¼- —
Stearate, precipitated, bbls..lb. .31 - .39
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc., dlvd., Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls...lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0780- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Sulphate (see Lead. white basic sulphate).
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .10¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.....lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb .08½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .13¾- —
100-lb. kgs., dealers....lb. .11¾- —
painters .....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - .50
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. No prices.
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices.
root, natural, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
powder, bbls., bls.....lb. .22 - .26
select, bbls., cs.....lb. 1.05 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.00 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of ani incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
less than 400 lbs., same basis..lb. No price.
dms., same basis.....lb. No price.
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers..gal. No price.
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. No price.
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks. gal. No price.
dms., wks., except Cal.gal. No price.
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd. gal. No price.
dms. .....gal. No price.
Zone 6, tanks, dealers....gal. No price
30-50, dms.....gal. No price.
Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns., lb. 5.50 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.60
without leaves, bls..... No stocks
Linseed, meal, sacks.....ton.37.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
dlvd. other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash...lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone[1], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (29 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs, c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.
Liverworst, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .28 - —
No. 2..lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14 - —
No. 2..lb. .13 - —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
No. 4..lb. .10 - —
solid, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2..lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 8.00 -14.50

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
West Indian, cs.....lb. .80 - .82
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., ...lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —
Other points.....lb. .08 - —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l., ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, mod., 200-lb. bbls., lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.. 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cs., 500-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. .60 - —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....ton.83.00 -88.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works.....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works.....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton.71.75 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works..
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - 3.14
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works..lb. .11¼- —
single dms., works.....lb. .11½- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSo_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. rail stations in Southern freight territory..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt...ton. No price
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, French, No. 1.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Chilean .....lb. .48 - .50
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.13.00 -13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs.....lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs..lb. 1.44 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.09 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 2.11 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Mercury, bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.. lb. 3.02 - —
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 2.91 - —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Mercury, iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots..lb. 4.65 - 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.38 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. cans.lb. 1.98 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms, c.l., dlvd...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol, natural,[1,6] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks..gal. .60 - —
dms., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76 - —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.
Natural,[1,5,6] pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1. gal. .50 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .54 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .55½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .59½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .58½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .75½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .62½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .75½- —
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Tenn., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Synthetic,[1,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .44½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .87 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .52½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col. Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R... lb. .07½- .11
dlvd. W. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks..gal. .75 - —
dms., c.l., same basis...gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .86 - —
Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1. .....gal. .51 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - —
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers. cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Methyl, cinnamate, tns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns. .....lb. .37 - .40
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works..lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —

Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works....lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Millwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l...ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.76.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25½- .26½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Molybdenum, trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gal.....lb. .07 - —
10 gal.....lb. .09 - —
5 gal.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
fair, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08¼- .09
lb. .16½- .17
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .07
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .12½- .13
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .07
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude[6], dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.....lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08½- —
(12 oz.), same basis....pkg. .07 - —
Neroiin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .85½- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15¼
Nikethamide, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb.19.50 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 - —
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Norfolk, Va.....unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E. I., 80s, bgs., cs..lb. .75 - .80
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .70 - .71
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .36½- .37
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks .....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.56
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -150.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.20 - 3.50
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal .65 - .75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.40
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms. .....lb. No prices
white, cns.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
rectified, cns.....lb.18.25 -20.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.16.75 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,2] blown, one-way dms. c.l..lb. 15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1785- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls. c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —

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Oil, castor, sulphonated, 75% (63% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13½-
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13½-
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
technical, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.85
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[1,5] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks.....lb. .3875- —
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.55
dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0835- —
edible, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[5] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks.....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls., or dms.....bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.50 -35.35
Corn,[5] crude, tanks, works...lb. .12¾ Nom.
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls..lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.80
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
weed, bots.....lb. 7.50 - 8.25
Dip (D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns., lb.16.50 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.20.00 .24.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Halibut[5] liver, ref., dms...gal.73.00 Nom.
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms...lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lard,[5] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 -
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. 8.50 -12.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms.....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 3.50 - 4.20
Lime, dist., cns.....lb.11.00 -12.75
expressed, cns.....lb.13.50 -17.50
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1370- .1390
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .1390- .1410
5 to 9.....lb. .1430- —
less than 5.....lb. .1450- —
tanks.....lb. .1280- .1300
boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[3] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .33 - .40¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks.....lb. .1060-.1080
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns., lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, dms.....lb. .13 Nom.
tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles.lb. .14 - —
Neatsfoot,[5] pure, bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
Neroli, bots.....lb.340.00 -375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Officica,[1,5] liquid, dms.....lb. .25 - —
solid, dms.....lb. .23 - —
Oleo, 1[5] bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
2 bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[5] denat., dms.....gal. 4.20 - 4.30
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.25 - 4.50
imported, dms.....gal. 4.50 - 4.75
foots, dms.....lb. .19½- Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indies, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless.....lb.33.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f...lb. .0825- —

Oil, paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. 08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal 08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind., refy..gal. .14 - —
300[1] flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.00 -12.00
Peanut,[5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .12⅞- .13
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.....lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.95 - 2.30
dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 8.75 - —
leaf, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *.34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 -

* Extra for bbls, but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased

Oil, rapeseed,[1,5] denat., c.i.f...lb. .1150- —
blown, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[5] dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¾- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0800- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks.....lb. .1060-.1080
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb.16.00 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks
Shark[5] liver, crude, dms., million vitamin units. No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 -
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.12.50 -12.75
Soybean, dom., crude, dms...lb. .13 -Nom.
tanks.....lb. .12½ Nom.
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks.....lb. .13½ Nom.
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1301- —
45°, dms.....lb. .1278- -
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —

Oil, spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Sunflower,[1,5] dms.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.65
South, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04¼- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
l.c.l., E. cities.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities..gal. .24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[1] crude, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).
Turkey, red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 8.50 -
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.42.00 -50.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., dlvd., 100 gal..gal.10.00 - —
dms., 25 gal.....gal.12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal.....gal.13.50 - —
ims., 5 gal.....gal.14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal.....gal.15.00 -

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IT takes careful buying of basic ingredients, preferably from a source which has never compromised with quality.

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644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, white, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50-65 vis., returnable dms., c.l.	gal.	.38	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.44	.47
65/75 vis., c.l.	gal.	.38	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.44	.47
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l.	gal.	.41	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.47	.50
95/105 vis., c.l.	gal.	.46½	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.52½	.55½
125/135 vis., c.l.	gal.	.52	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.58	.61
145/155 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60	.63
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57½	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.63½	.66½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.62	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.68	.71
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.77	.80
325/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.78	.81
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	—
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.45	—
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.54½	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.62	—
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.65½	—
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72	—
5 bbls.	gal.	.77	—
Russian	gal.	No prices	
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 7.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 6.25
synth (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.95	- 3.05
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	4.35	- 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Manila, bots.	lb.	45.00	- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00	-11.00
Lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00	- —
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00	- —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00	- —
paper bags, c.l., wks.	ton.	9.50	- —
325 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	- —
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00	- —
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00	- —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00	- —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.00	- —
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25	- —
5-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.50	- —
1-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.65	- —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼	- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash.	lb.	.12¾	- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12¼	- —
divd. other points	lb.	.12	- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼	- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13	- —
Other points	lb.	.12¼	- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	No prices	
kgs., ex dock	lb.	No prices	
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.3125	- —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80	- 1.05
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45	- .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .31
sweet, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .17
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .10
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14	- .14½
Orris root, whole	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Orthochloraniline, dms.	lb.	.60	- .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.17½	- .18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.16½	- .17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	- .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08	- .09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09	- .10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½	- .06¼
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniline, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	- .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.19	- —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.23	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.11	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.10	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works.	lb.	3.50	- —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb	3.75	-4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.40½	- .41
good, bgs.	lb.	.40	- .40½
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.52	- .53
medium, cs.	lb.	.51	- .52
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32	- —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75	- 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.	lb.	.11	- .13
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½	- .16
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery	lb.	.04¼	—
124-126 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
126-128 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04½	—
128-130 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.04¾	—
130-132 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05	- —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05¼	- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis	lb.	.05½	- —
Paraffin, fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.05	- —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520	- —
125-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0520	- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0560	- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585	- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0585	- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0615	- —
135-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0640	- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0715	- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0765	- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0810	- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis	lb.	.0860	- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.0930	- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis	lb.	.10¼	- —
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.			
Paraformaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C.	lb.	.23	- —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis	lb.	.24	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12	- —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15	- —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.37	- .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Paranisidine, dms.	lb.	.75	- —
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.45	- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.30	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.48	- —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	- .26
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	- .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.07	- .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .52
Peanut meal, 45% protein, Alabama-Georgia, points.	ton.	36.50	- —
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.80	- —
Pettitory root, bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., divd.	lb.	.75	- —
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00	- —
tech., bbls., divd.	lb.	.32½	- .35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40	- —
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd.	lb.	1.00	- —
less than barrel lot	lb.	1.50	- —
Pentanes,[4] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.11	- —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.19	- —
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.06½	- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.S.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gal., G.3.	gal.	.55	- —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0650	- .0655
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0680	- .0690
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.11½	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	- .1305
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs.	lb.	.41	- .42
Japan, Hontaka	lb.	.40	- .41
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.23	- .24
Sierre Leone, bgs.	lb.	.23½	- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.65	- .70
import, bls.	lb.	.96	- 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[5] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09	- —
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	- —

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City.; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.09	- —
Petrolatum, USP, amber, c.l.	lb.	.03¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	- —
extra, c.l.	lb.	.03½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	- —
white, cream, c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
lily, c.l.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	- —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	- —
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	- —

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N. Y. for material packed in drums, charged for extra and returnable for credit.

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Arkansas, Smackover, heavy	bbl.	.83	- —
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below	bbl.	.80	- —
30-30.9 and above	bbl.	1.23	- —
Illinois basin	bbl.	1.37	- —
Louisiana	bbl.	.80	- 1.48
Oklahoma-Kansas, gravity 20-20.9 and below	bbl.	.75	- —
40 and above	bbl.	1.25	- —
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	3.00	- —
Buckeye lines	bbl.	2.55	- —
Corning	bbl.	1.31	- —
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.59	- —
N.Y. Transit lines	bbl.	3.00	- —
Pennsylvania, National Transit lines	bbl.	3.00	- —
S.W. Penn Lines	bbl.	2.65	- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, Texas, Conroe	bbl.	1.43	- —
East	bbl.	1.25	- —
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	1.06	- —
40 and above	bbl.	1.48	- —
Pecos County	bbl.	.95	- —
West (and Lea County, N.M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	.70	- —
40 and above	bbl.	1.12	- —
Wyoming, Lance Creek	bbl.	1.12	- —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l.	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
35-60°C., l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —
40-75°C., c.l.	gal.	.16	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	- —
10 gals.	gal.	.55	- —

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.

Lacquer diluent, at refinery—

California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11	- —
Fort Welles, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	- —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	- —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11½	- —
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars.	gal.	.07¾	- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07¾	- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½	- —
198-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¾	- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½	- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	- —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	- —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.10	- —
N. J., tanks.	gal.	.10	- —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06¼	- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.	gal.	.06¼	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.13	- —
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	- —
Chicago	gal.	.13½	- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580	- —
Hartford	gal.	.1630	- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480	- —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	- —
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129	- —
Providence	gal.	.13	- —
Rochester	gal.	.1320	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13	- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12	- —
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars.	gal.	.11	- —
N. J., tankcars	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½	- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars.	gal.	.06¾	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	- —
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380	- —
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	- —
Newark	gal.	.12	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway	gal.	.21½	- —
2, over 90% arom., same basis	gal.	.21½	- —
3, same basis	gal.	.22½	- —
5, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.14	- —
30, same basis	gal.	.13½	- —
40, same basis	gal.	.13½	- —
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York., gal., .29, .28 and .28, respectively.			
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11	- —
Richmond	gal.	.11½	- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	- —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.10	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.10½	- —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.11	- —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.11	- —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½	- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½	
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	- —
Chicago	gal.	.1380	- —
Detroit	gal.	.15	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520	- —
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125	- —
New York	gal.	.12	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.1245	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470	- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)	gal.	.24	- —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	- —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½	- —
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11	- —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.09¼	- —
N. J., tanks	gal.	.09¼	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13	- —
Boston	gal.	.12	- —
Chicago	gal.	.13½	- —
Detroit	gal.	.1580	- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	- —
Newark	gal.	.11	- —
New York	gal.	.11	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	- —
St. Louis	gal.	.1370	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.14	- —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins	lb.	4.20	- —
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract	lb.	4.00	- —
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼	- —
under 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.85	- —
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs.	lb.	.87	- .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80	- —
100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.82	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.87	- —
50-lb. kgs.	lb.	.84	- —
Phenothiazin, dms., 2,000-lb. shipt., works, frt. equalized	lb.	.55	- —
150 lbs., same terms	lb.	.65	- —
100 lbs., same terms	lb.	.67	- —
50 lbs., same terms	lb.	.70	- —
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17	- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
dimethylacetate, cns.	lb.	14.50	-15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	5.00	- 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	8.00	-15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55	- —
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10	- —
commercial, kgs., works.	lb.	1.75	- —
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks.	lb.	20.00	-22.00
tech., tins, works.	lb.	15.00	-16.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19	- —
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble, 68%-66%.	long ton.	2.20	- —
70%-68%	long ton.	2.70	- —
72%-70%	long ton.	3.20	- —
75%-74%	long ton.	4.00	- —
Tenn., 60%-66%	long ton.	4.50	- —
70% min.	long ton.	5.00	- —
72% min.	long ton.	5.50	- —
75%-74%	long ton.	6.50	- —
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.			
Phosphorus, red, cs.	lb.	.40	- .44
yellow, dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
cases	lb.	.23	- .25
Oxychloride,[2] cyls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.13	- .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38	- .43
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Phthalamide, bbls., kgs., ton.	lb.	.35	- —
single, bbls., works.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs., works.	lb.	.45	- .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½	- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .09½
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis.	oz.	3.90	- 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	3.80	- 5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.31	- .32
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).			
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.63	- .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00	- —
Hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., divd., Akron.	ton.	23.75	-24.00
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	- .06½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pitch, pine, bbls.	bbl.	6.75	- 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12	- .13
Podophyllin, dms., divd. E. of Miss.	lb.	8.75	- 9.00
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	- —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80	- .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.65	- .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.65	- .67
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	.09½	- .10
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.43	- .44
Potash abietate	lb.	.08	- —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.31	- .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs.	lb.	.18	- .18
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs.	lb.	.19	- .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.	lb.	.19	- .21
Bichromate,[2,3] spots, c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾	- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.09¾	- —
3 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works.	lb.	.10	- —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27	- .31
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.28	- .32
Carbonate, calc., doms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾	- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03	- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.	lb.	.03½	- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02¾	- —
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14	- .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21	- —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07½	- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03¼	- .03¼
tanks	lb.	.02¾	- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
Chlorate,[2,3] cryst., kgs.	lb.	.11	Nom.
powd., kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08	Nom.
Chromate,[2,3] bgs.	lb.	.24	- .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs.	lb.	.33¼	- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.34½	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.35¾	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½	- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.			
Cyanide, dom., dms., works.	lb.	.55	- —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works.	oz.	14.20	-14.95
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34	- .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.60	- 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.65	- 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.75	- —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.34	- .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72	- —
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75	- —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.46	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.85	- —
Iodide, bots. or cns.	lb.	1.44	- 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,	ton.	No prices	
Manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.,	unit-ton.	.20	- —
25% K_2O, same basis.	unit-ton.	.21	- —
import, 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports—ton.		No prices	

Potash, metabisulphite, kgs...lb. .18 - .19
CP, crystal., 300-lb. bbls....lb. .34 - —
purified, 300-lb. bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O..unit-ton. .56 - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price; basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Potash, Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs. lb. .40 - .42
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs...lb. .40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports, ton. No prices
Perchlorate,[3,6] kgs., works..lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms. USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
Prussiate, red, bbls.....lb. No prices
Yellow, spot, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 550 lbs., bbls..lb. .15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min. 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .75 - .85
N.F., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min. 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports, ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11¼- .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .33 - .45
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns. lb. 8.00 - —
5-lb. cans.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
1-lb. bots.....lb. 8.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3—gal. .03 - .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up. lb. .04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100- 499 lbs.....lb. .04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.....lb. .04½- —
100-599 lbs.....lb. .05 - —
New York, 2,000 lbs. and up..lb. .03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.....lb. .03¾- —
100-499 lbs.....lb. .04¼- —
imp., Italian.....lb. No prices
Pumice stone packed in barrels 1c. lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[4] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd..gal. 8.53 - —
Pyrethrum[4] flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .23 - —
0.9 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.....gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.....lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. Atl. ports..unit-ton. No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyrozylin scrap amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .06 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, dom., bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 55% tan, bbls., works..lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- —
solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .04⅞- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
pwd., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .11 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bgs., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask.191.00 - —
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark..flask.198.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Quinidine,[5] NFV, cryst., cns..oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] 100 ozs., cns.....oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, cns.....oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots.....oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.....oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns...oz. .81 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.....oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.....oz. .76 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, cns.....oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, cns.....oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns.....oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, cns.....oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, cns.....oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] cns., oz. .81 + .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs.lb. .10¾- .11¼
dom., dwarf Essex, Aug. delivery, bgs..lb. .09 - 09½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Red,[3] alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .95 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .80 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .85 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .90 - —
light-medium, shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .85 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .90 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. .95 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopine, maroon shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. 1.05 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., ton lots....lb. 1.15 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.25 - —
medium shade, bbls., ton lots..lb. .90 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.....lb. 1.00 - —

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Selenide, bbls., light, works..lb. 2.35 - —
maroon, works.....lb. 2.90 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs...lb. 4.60 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 4.75 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.25 - —
1 lb.....lb. 5.35 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Eosin toner, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - —
Fire toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¾- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis...lb. .07¾- —
Imported, English, all shades, lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.. lb. .90 - —

SOLVAY

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CAUSTIC POTASH LIQUOR

Please address all inquiries to your nearest Branch Sales Office listed below:

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:

45 Milk Street	Boston, Mass.
212 South Tryon Street	Charlotte, N. C.
1 North LaSalle Street	Chicago, Ill.
3008 Carew Tower Building	Cincinnati, Ohio
926 Midland Building	Cleveland, Ohio
7501 West Jefferson Ave.	Detroit, Mich.
1101 Hibernia Building	New Orleans, La.
40 Rector Street	New York, N. Y.
12 South 12th Street	Philadelphia, Pa.
1107 Gulf Building	Pittsburgh, Pa.
3615 Olive Street	St. Louis, Mo.
Milton Avenue	Syracuse, N. Y.

Red, litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .60 - —
Rose, lake, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Pink, bbls.....lb. .20 - .23
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts..lb. .40 - —
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
50-lb. bgs.....lb. .096 - —
Imported, English.....lb. .14½- —
Para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts..lb. .70 - —
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l., lb. No prices
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs..lb. 4.15 - —
Red, purple lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis..lb. .03¼- —
Toner, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .55 - —
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. .35 - —
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, c.i.f. New York.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis..lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, bbls., works.....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .25 - .40
quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.
Red, precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - —
smaller quantities, morks..lb. .74 - —
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Riboflavin .....grain. .75 - .85
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - —
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .43 - .65
red, bls.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spanish, bls.....lb. .22 - .26
Rosin, gum, ex dock—
B, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
D, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.52 - —
E, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
F, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
G, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
H, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
I, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
K, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.58 - —
M, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
N, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.61 - —
W. G., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.63 - —
W. W., bbls.....100 lbs. 3.67 - —
X, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.67 - —
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rum, imp., lump, bbls.....lb. No prices
powd., bbls.....lb. No prices
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .33 - .34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.48 - —
Safflower, bls.....lb. No prices
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .83
Spanish, tins.....lb. 36.00 -37.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
drms.....lb. No prices
Sage, Calif., whole, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
rubbed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
powder, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dalmatian type, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Dalmatian type, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
ground, bls.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .34½- .46
Sago flour, bgs.....lb .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 8.03 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 7.75 - —
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .93 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.03 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y. ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y...ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton.16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 8.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Santonin, cryst.. cns.....xilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
purified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls. lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Savory, bls.....lb. .73 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlits mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Senna leaves Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods., bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .70 - .82
Sesame seed, Chinese, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, natural, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Hulled, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
sterilized, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Shellac,[2] bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .39 - .40*
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .40 - .41
Chicago.....lb. .40¼- .41¼
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .42 - .44
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .43¼- .44½
Chicago.....lb .46¾- .47¾
Pacific Coast.....lb. .43¾- .49¾

* To the above basic prices may be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Garnet,[2,6] bags.....lb. .37 - .39†
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1,[2,5] cs..lb. 39 - .40†
Superfine,[2,6] bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .32 - .33†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .35 - .36
T.N.,[2,6] bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y..lb. .31 - .32†
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .31½- .32½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .34½- .35¼

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Importers are permitted by OFA to add to these prices the prevailing marine and war risk insurance and any additional import transportation charges resulting from the war.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls...lb. 1.87 + .10‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.82½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.78 + .10
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.97 + .10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.92½+ .10
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.88 + .10

‡ The additional charge of 10c. per gallon covers the cost of marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.19.30 - —
smaller lots.....ton.20.00 - —
wet-grd., 325 mesh, c.l., Ill., works..ton.18.00 - —
c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.38.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton.25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs..ton.25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton.27.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton 18.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b. works.
Silver, bullion.....oz. .35¼- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .7111- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal. oz. .35⅜[2]- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .34 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .26¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .33

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

IN AIRCRAFT ENGINES, FOR INSTANCE . . .

Back of the skill and precision on the assembly line is a factor contributing substantially to the excellence of America's aircraft engines. This is the function of Columbia Chemicals in assuring qualities that are vital to the performance and speedy production of aluminum, steel, rubber, fabrics and countless other war materials. But the usefulness of Columbia Chemicals does not depend upon their production alone. Our facilities for getting them on the job where—and when they are needed are of equal importance to all who use these essential materials.

ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • SODIUM BICARBONATE • LIQUID CHLORINE • SILENE* CALCIUM CHLORIDE • SODA BRIQUETTES MODIFIED SODAS • CAUSTIC ASH • PHOSFLAKE CALCENE** • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

*Precipitated Calcium Silicate **Precipitated Calcium Carbonate

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • CINCINNATI

CLEVELAND • MINNEAPOLIS • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE

Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns.
lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .09¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., divd.
lb. .08¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .07 - .10
USP bbls., divd.....lb. .06 - .07
Soda, alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works..lb. .70 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.., bgs., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald.....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., divd., c.l.lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.....lb. .15½- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers., c.l works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. dms works.....lb. .07¼- .08⅛
Soda, arsenite, white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08⅛- .09½

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
Zone 3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 98° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W. of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., fib., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd. bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., divd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., divd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate, ⁵,⁶ spot, c.l., works lb. .07⅜- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .13
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.06
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
Soda, caustic, flake, electro process, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon., process. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process. Caustic soda, l.c.l., prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,⁶ dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,³,⁴ c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls. lb. .18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots.....lb. .20¼- —
25-lb. lots.....lb. .22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots...lb. .19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots..lb. .24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots.....lb. .26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
imports, 90%, cs.....lb. No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., divd.....lb. .12¾- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. allw..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08½- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08¾- —
1-9, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Glycerophosphate, NF. cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb lots..lb. .24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. .67 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms works. ....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
pea, 2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., works .....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.40 - —
Iodide, jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots.....lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, divd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis.100 lbs. 5.30 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works . " 2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y. .c 3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. 3.55 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls, N. Y. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,⁶ dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., dlvd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va..ton.30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis. ton.29.85 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va..ton.27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl. Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or shipment..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis... ton 32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. 06¾- — West Coast, f.o.b. ports, 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90

Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.

Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis..lb. 5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis...lb. 5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis....lb. 5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, dlvd. N.Y.C..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis.100 lbs. 4.75 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

CAUSTIC SODA

Copper Carbonate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Acetate
Camphor (Natural)
Zinc Sulphate
Gum Arabic
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

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GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Soda, oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works..lb. .26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works, lb. .19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works..lb. .05 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .11½- .12
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .11 - —
contracts .....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .11¼- —
contracts .....lb. .10¼- —
Pyrophosphate[2], anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis..100 lbs. 5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .62 - .65
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 4.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, dlvd. N.Y.C. 1-9 bbls.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1 to 4, works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
tanks, wks.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls....lb. .09 - .14½
Stannate, dms.....lb. .33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .34
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works... 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40

cryst. (see Glauber's salt).

N. F., VI, essiccated, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., 100-lb. bgs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1 to 4.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphonydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
single dm. lots, works ..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
tech. kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-Formaldehyde, sulphoxylate, standard cont. (125-250 lbs.), lb. .19 - .23
Solvent, naphtha,[3] dms., wks.gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
high-flash dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l. dms., works...lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal, 41-44% protein, sacks..ton.48.00 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .17¼- —
100-20,000 lbs, works.....lb. .17½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .21 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls.. c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom
bbls. .....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .58 - .65
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots, 5 lbs.....lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 3.95
Styrolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .76 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .48 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, ea. 4.86 - —
100's, ...ea. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....ea.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....ea. 8.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....ea.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots....lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.00 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins.. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole,[7] 1,000-lb. lots., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
Sulphur, flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, USP, bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —

Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.

Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l...lb. .03 - .03¼
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l., cyls works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s....ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .0660- .0700
medium, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
poultry .....lb. .0510- .0550
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boats, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton. 9.60 - 10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c. unit-ton. .63½- .67½
net ton.10.10 -10.74
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, spot..unit-ton. .63¾- .68
net-ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

T

Talc., dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l..ton.12.50 -24.50
l.c.l. .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton.17.50 -43.00
Talc, dom., N. Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l..ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l. .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont .....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canadian, c.l., dlvd. N. Y. ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packaging.
Tallow,[1,5] extra, loose.....lb. .08⅝- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06⅜- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07⅜- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07⅜- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08⅜- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N.Y..unit-ton. 4.50 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., bulk, basis N. Y., unit-ton. 4.96 - —
high-grade, bulk, Chicago... unit-ton. 5.37 - —
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port..unit-ton. 5.25 & .10 Nom
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms., lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, dms.....lb. .43 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net wght..lb. .17 - —
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works..lb. .08 - 08½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms...lb. .21½- — tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate, dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns., gram. .41 - .44
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .89 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25½- .26
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhy.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1,9] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No prices
Titanium[1] dioxide, bgs., c.l. 20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l (20 tons). lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17¼- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), lb. .05½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above. When shipped in barrels, prices are ¼c. per pound higher.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .85 - .95
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol,[3,4,6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .28 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, NF, 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3, c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla. and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Ida., Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate,[3] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l..lb. .27 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .24 - —
single dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tunsten metal powd.,[3,8] 90%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .71 - —
5 ex dock.....gal. .73 - —
wood, dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .60 - .65
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .54 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 26 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va. ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. V., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.....lb. 1.69 - —
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.38 - —
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. No prices.
Mexican, tins.....lb. 15.00 -16.00
cuts, tins.....lb. 14.00 -16.00
South American, tins.....lb. No prices
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.00 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaiacol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb. No prices.
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid, nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
tree .....lb. .28 - .30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. 41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .13 - .20
Bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs..lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs.....lb. .62 - —
discs, cs.....lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, Africa.....lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[2] bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .38 - —
Carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs. lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs.....lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, dom., 160°-165° m.p., bgs..lb. .30 - —
import., hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs .....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton. 18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton. 21.00 -25.00
gilders, bolted, c.l.....ton. 20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton. 22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton. 24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99¾%, 250 mesh, c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gilders', c.l.....ton. 11.50 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gilders' putty grade, c.l..ton. 12.00 -13.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton. 14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton. 18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 30 tons, f.o.b. plants..ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.00 - —
less than 5 tons.....ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b. North Tonawanda, N.Y., ton. 20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton. 24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton. 27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton. 30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol[2,5] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .27 - —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., returnable, works.. gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., returnable, works.gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Yellow, arsenic[2] sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York..lb. .52 - .55
bottles, same basis.....lb. .60 - .64
imp., bbls., same basis.....lb. .20 Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Yellow, cadmium, lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls..lb. .55 - —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls., lb. .60 - —
100-300 lbs., pkgs..lb. .65 - —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.
Yellow, sulphide, orange, kegs or cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16½- —
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa bbls., same basis chrome, 4b. 1.37 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome..lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls, works....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Yellow, zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts.. lb. .1750- .1785
open order.....lb. .1750- .1785
Navy specifications type, contracts..lb. .1750- .1785
open order.....lb. .1750- .1785
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls...lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .20 - —
less than 1,000 lbs, works..lb. .25 - —
Zinc,[1,3,5] Metal (see Paint market).
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .32½- —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .37½- —
kgs. .....lb. .34½- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - .31
25-lb. jars.....lb. .36 - —

—Continued on page 44

8 reasons why most interior water-thinned paints contain zinc sulfide pigments

1 EASY MIXING . . . No difficulty in manufacturing. Zinc sulfide pigments incorporate easily. No prolonged mixing or grinding. Smoother paints—fewer agglomerates.

2 HIGH HIDING . . . The nature of the vehicle in paints of this type enhances the hiding value of zinc sulfide pigments.

3 UNIFORMITY . . . Uniform plant batches of paint obtained with uniform New Jersey Zinc pigments.

4 GOOD PACKAGING . . . With a properly formulated emulsion, zinc sulfide pigments are stable in the package and stand alternate heating and freezing.

5 SERVICEABLE FILMS . . . Zinc sulfide pigments do not hinder the binder from coalescing to form well-knit films. Makes for good washability.

6 GOOD COLOR . . . Zinc sulfide pigments produce whites which compare favorably with other paints in your line. An excellent base for clear, bright tints.

7 EASE OF APPLICATION . . . Paints made with zinc sulfide pigments stay with the brush and work easily.

8 LOW COST . . . All the above factors, plus high value per dollar of pigment involved, give economical paint for manufacturer and user.

Our Technical Service Division will be glad to discuss formulations and to send samples of pigments upon request.

ALBALITH 332,335,392,836 (Lithopones)

CRYPTONE BA-40 (Zinc Sulfide—Barium Pigment)

CRYPTONE ZS-830 (Technically Pure Zinc Sulfide)

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET — New Jersey Zinc — NEW YORK, N.Y.

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison.

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National Planning Missed

Hindsight is especially clairvoyant. But, there are today only a few who realize the extent to which the problems of gasoline, of fuel oil, of tin, and of many other critical materials are the direct result of failure in the reconstruction decade to adopt and apply a program of national planning. In part that failure was caused by inability. In other substantial part it resulted from positive refusal on the part of business to follow the lead of governmental advocates of such a plan—and its neglect of the opportunity, yes, the duty, of doing the job itself when it had the NRA to work on.

Aside from inability to comprehend the process of national planning as an economic policy, the greatest handicap to its adoption is the competitive system. National planning of adequate scope is incompatible with the theoretical competitive system and, therefore, is in various respects violative of the definitions and delimitations of competition set up by the antitrust laws. So, any program of national planning would have to have the sanction of the Federal government — with much more assurance of a "green light" than is afforded by the current understanding between the War Production Board and the Department of Justice.

The effectuation of a policy of national planning would require a comprehensive program of enabling legislation. It can only be conjectured what would be the attitude of the Department of Justice toward such an undertaking. The utterances of the antitrust division do not illuminate that point; nor, in spite of their popular interpretation, do they black it out.

Government must have a part in any such scheme—business must be realistic enough to accept that—but its part must be to guide and not to control. It is a question whether the executive or the legislative division of the government presents the more difficult hurdle for efforts to emend the antitrust laws. National planning demands national thinking, and even in these times of national peril that is not an outstanding characteristic of the sectional and syndical representatives who so largely compose the Congress.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Starting to Plan

Recognizing that already there is much and continuously there will be more national planning for the postwar readjustment by all sorts of interests and on all sorts of ideas or substitutes therefor, the National Association of Manufacturers has formulated a program for the guidance of individual industrialists in anticipation of their postwar problems. Behind this move is the belief that "it would be complete disaster to win some sort of military victory and in the process lose those free institutions for which we are fighting." The possibility of such loss is not imaginary. That there will be fundamental readjustments is certain. Anticipatory preparation is clearly indicated.

The NAM program (see page 3) is a first step. It is in the right direction, especially in respect of personnel relations, but it is not a long one. It is individual, rather than national, in its approach. As the president of the association says, "success in the endeavor depends very heavily on the individual action of each company;" also the individual approach is the only one permitted by law. The association will not collect responses to the suggestions it offers. Apparently there will be no compilation of nationally interpretative data relevant to the problems the association senses.

This shortcoming poses the question of the advisability of going to Congress with a program of legislation essential to the problems of business. It can confidently be predicted that the national planning of other interests will be violative of the spirit of the antitrust laws—but within their letter, because only business is restricted by them. Business should have at least an equal chance to work out its own destiny.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Voluntary Thrift Is Best

There is in Congress a fair-sized group, with an interest in the pending job of raising funds with which to fight the war, which sticks to the economics of the textbooks in spite of all manner and quantity of current data clearly contrary in indications. This group is endeavoring to rally sufficient adherents to compel the Treasury Department to adopt, against its will—the department economists can read current statistical data and understand them—a program of enforced saving — so-called. Businessmen will act wisely in advising their Congressmen to do otherwise.

"Money talks!" Individual incomes in June were more than 20 percent larger in the aggregate than their total for June, last year. Retail sales were 3.5 percent less—in spite of three or four times that much of an increase in retail prices as a whole. Those who would explain this discrepancy in terms of last year's economic beliefs, say that the reason for the diminished current buying is that consumers stocked up in advance; which would be correct—if the comparisons for earlier months afforded supporting evidence.

Of course, the smaller volume of retail trade is on account of the diminution of the automobile business. Eliminating that line, this June's total is 12.6 percent (about the same as the increase in prices) larger than last June's. But, something over $150,000,000 less money was spent in retail stores, and something like $1,600,000,000 more income was received by individuals. The answer is that debts were paid; tax delinquencies were made up; war bonds were bought; and savings accounts were increased.

Forced saving would intertere with the paying of last Winter's doctor bill and other debts. With forced savings it would not be true, as it was in June, that consumers paid on installment loans almost 16 percent more than they borrowed—last year in June they borrowed over 13 percent more than they repaid. "Once burnt; twice shy." The people are doing their own saving—the banks are loaning to government. Their plan would not be improved by statutory mandate.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

For the Sins of the Few

In time, it may be, diminishing public complacency with respect to the disservices of business concerns will result in a more rigorous attitude on the part of business as a whole toward its "weak sisters." Whether this attitude is adopted in time will determine the degree to which it is, not merely influenced, but enforced by public sentiment. Such an attitude, from the standpoint of that enlightened selfishness which makes for the best interests of business, is long overdue.

All the laws and rules and regulations which exist — they are legion — to the harassment of honest business are on the statute books because business has not deemed it advisable or feasible to apply an adequate measure of self-regulation. Until it changes its policies in this respect, business as a whole will be compelled to suffer for the evils of a recalcitrant, oftentimes ruthless, fringe.

The naval committee of the House of Representatives, after a year of probing, has recommended the enactment of legislation designed to eliminate profiteering by contractors of war work. This recommendation is based on findings that 5 percent of such contractors apparently were "enriching themselves at public expense," while 95 percent of them were acting fairly and doing an honest job.

No matter how ably and honestly Congress may function in the enactment of a law which will prevent contamination of war contracts with 5 percent of profiteering, the resulting statute will lay severe restrictions unwarrantedly on the 95 percent of contractors who are fair. Such an effect cannot be avoided in any regulative law, because such laws must exact certain conditions in order that their administration be practicable.

The disservices of business—to the public and consequently to itself—cannot satisfactorily be corrected by statute. They must be eliminated by self-regulation. The only law that is required is one that will remove from anything set-up as competition the sacrosanctity laid on that process by the so-called "antitrust" laws. For such a law business should strive.

RESEARCH

EVEN Pollyanna might have difficulty in finding a ray of sunshine in the situation in which many manufacturers have been placed because of present shortages of many materials. Nevertheless the resulting frenzied search for substitutes has often uncovered a hitherto overlooked product which has proven satisfactory or even superior to that formerly used.

Unfortunately, however, it has quite often been found that a new discovery is available in only limited amounts since the producer had not previously received sufficient encouragement to warrant installation of the equipment necessary for large-scale production. Even in such cases the research has not been in vain since with the return of normal conditions the producer will be able to supply the product in adequate amounts, the value of it having been established, and the user will have been awakened to the necessity of investigating all materials which he might use.

There is often a temptation to consider a particular product of manufacture as being entirely satisfactory as regards both quality and cost and to curtail research involving it. Because of present shortages of raw materials and equipment there is also a temptation to curtail research involving new products or new uses for present products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. does not subscribe to such views. We believe that when the job now in hand is successfully completed our nation will find itself with a productive capacity greatly in excess of any that it has previously enjoyed and that now is the time to prepare to utilize this. We are increasing our research program, primarily of course in order to help do our share toward finishing this present job as quickly as possible, but also secondarily that new products and new uses for old products may be available for any surplus productive capacity to come.

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Titanium Division of National Lead Co.

R·W·GREEFF & CO.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA,
NEW YORK CITY

Heavy Chemicals

More Optimism Noted Among Heavy Chemicals Factors—Chlorates, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda May Be Stored—Carbon Tetrachloride Restrictions Are Eased Due to Temporary Surplus

Slightly more optimism was noted among factors in the heavy chemicals market last week. Demand for the most part was quiet to moderate but buyers were expected to become more active in September, as purchases usually are made in the Summer only in such quantities as are needed. War operations were demanding ammonia and chlorine in heavy volume last week and the movement of sulphuric acid also was large. Oxalic acid factors continued behind on deliveries.

The Director General for Operations has acted to permit unlimited storage by industrial users of caustic soda and soda ash. Increasing supplies make it advisable that wide distribution be made now against future demand. The action adds this commodity to Schedule A of Order M-161, which removes it from inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1. A provision that will permit stockpiling of chlorate chemicals by large industrial users has been added to the chlorate chemicals order, M-171. Inadequate storage facilities for a temporary surplus of carbon tetrachloride have resulted in the easing of restrictions on its use. Amendment No. 1 to Order M-41 has been issued doubling the quantity certain users may consume between now and September 30. All distributors selling chemicals or drugs covered by specific price regulations have been put under license by the Office of Price Administration. The order does not apply to retailers who already are licensed under GMPR.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 79.8 percent in the week ended August 1, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 80.2 percent in the previous week and 100.5 percent a year ago.

Alumina Hydrate.—Allocations govern transactions. Market quiet. Prices steady.

Alumina Sulphate.—Demand for material remains quiet. Prices unaltered.

Aluminum.—Material under full priority and industry control. Prices stabilized. Allocations govern paste and seed transactions. Contemplated reductions in prices of fabricated aluminum products, to have become effective August 1, were postponed. Advisory committee on metals and minerals of the National Academy of Scientists has recommended to WPB that alumina be produced from low-grade bauxite and clay, under a new refining process. Director General of Operations has acted to permit unlimited storage by industrial users of caustic soda and soda ash.

Alum, Ammonia.—Allocations rule. No change pricewise.

Alum, Potash.—Material in light demand. Quotations confirmed.

Alum, Soda.—Market tone unaltered. Prices steady.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Prices same. Heavy war call for ammonia.

Antimony.—New developments are lacking. Prices same.

Antimony Needles.—No change in level of demand or prices.

Antimony Oxide.—Allocations rule. Quotations unaltered.

Arsenic, White.—Material under allocation. Prices steady.

Arsenic, Red.—Supplies allocated. No change quotably.

Alkalies Inventory Restrictions Removed

OPD Washington Bureau

The Director General for Operations acted August 3 to permit unlimited storage by industrial users of caustic soda and soda ash, widely used in the chemical industry. Increasing supplies of these materials, used in the manufacture of aluminum and other nonferrous metals, glass, soap, textiles, leather, dyes, petroleum, paper and other products, make it advisable that wide distribution be made now against future demand. The action adds the two commodities to schedule A of order M-161, which removes them from the inventory restrictions of priorities regulation No. 1.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	167.3

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	108.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barium Carbonate.—Market conditions unaltered. No new developments pricewise.

Bauxite.—Level of demand unchanged. Prices same. Advisory committee on metals and minerals of the National Academy of Scientists has recommended to WPB that alumina be produced from low-grade bauxite and clay. Low-grade bauxite and clay have never been used in production of aluminum metal. Contracts have been awarded by the Maritime Commission to two West Coast concerns for thirteen general cargo barges each, designed primarily for the transportation of bauxite.

Bleaching Powder.—Material under complete allocation. Prices same.

Calcium Chloride.—Demand for air drying and concrete curing purposes considered good. Quotations steady.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Call for material spotty. No change quotably.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Inadequate storage facilities for a temporary surplus of carbon tetrachloride have resulted in easing of restrictions on its use. Director General of Operations has issued Amendment No. 1 to Order M-41 which doubles the quantity certain users may consume between now and September 30. Users are those to which a B-2 rating is assigned; degreasing machines other than those used for Army and Navy contracts, packaged spotting and cleaning preparations, dry cleaning establishments, and for manual cleaning of other than metal parts of electrical equipment. Order previously restricted deliveries to B-2 users to 50 percent of their average monthly consumption for year ended September 30, 1941. Amendment raises percentage to 100.

Chlorine.—Material under allocation and full priority control. General limitations order in effect. Production in excellent volume. Heavy war call

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM AND CHEMICALS, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio
Successors to The J. H. R. Products Co.

FINEST QUALITY
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Boston 70 Pine Street, New York Providence

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BARIUM CARBONATE
BLANC FIXE
BARIUM OXIDE
BARIUM CHLORIDE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
Manufactured by
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA.

Turner CHEMICALS
CAUSTIC SODA
Flake and Solid
LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA
Tank Cars • Tank Wagons • Drums
JOSEPH TURNER & COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RIDGEFIELD N. J.

leaves little for non-essential uses. Quotations confirmed.

Cobalt Carbonate.—Allocations govern transactions. Quotations same.

Cobalt Hydrate.—No change in market tone. Supplies allocated. Prices show no change.

Copper.—War Production Board has amended Order M-9-A placing all deliveries of copper under allocation. Brass mills and wire mills are subject to same restrictions. Dealers supplying brass mill and wire mill products to the industry may make deliveries only when the order bears approximate classification and purchaser's symbol and bears preference rating of A-1-K or higher. An amendment to make clear that maximum prices which may be charged on sales of copper in car-load lots are applicable to all other sellers as well as to refiners and producers has been added to the copper price schedule. Quotations on domestic unchanged at 12c. per pound delivered Connecticut Valley base; export, 11¾c. per pound, f.a.s. New York.

Ethyl Chloride.—Market tone unaltered. Prices same.

Lead Acetate.—No new developments. Price schedules unaltered. With current lead production running ahead of demand, monthly lead pool of 15 percent of each producer's output set aside for WPB allocation has been revoked. Monthly pool may be restored at any time in future when need for it as an emergency supply arises.

Lime Sulphur.—No change in level of demand. Quotations steady, unchanged.

Manganese Acetate.—Material in spotty demand. Prices confirmed.

Methyl Chloride.—Interest is light. Prices show no change.

Nickel Salts.—New features lacking. Quotations unaltered.

Paris Green.—Level of demand about unaltered. No change as regards quotations.

PM Since 1905
PHOSPHORIC ACID
75% PURE FOOD GRADE
An acid made from our own high quality electric furnace phosphorus.
ELEMENTAL YELLOW PHOSPHORUS of very high quality produced by electric furnace reduction of phosphorus rock from our own mines. Shipments in drums, either solid or wedges.
"ELECTROPHOS." A superior quality triple superphosphate of over 48% available P_2O_5.
THE PHOSPHATE MINING CO.
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LOTCO LOTCO BRAND
REFINED NICKEL SULPHATE
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Exceptional Purity
Write for Complete Analysis
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PATERSON NEW JERSEY

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.
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GALLIC ACID, U.S.P. and Technical
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1—DeLaval No. 302 Multiple Clarifier in first class condition, complete with tools. $400.00 f.o.b. Kansas City.

WANTED

1—Single Effect Evaporator of corrosion resistant construction, about 200 gallon per hour capacity, with condenser and vacuum pump.

1—Crystallizer, medium size, Swensen-Walker or equivalent.

1—Centrifugal Extractor with motor, 40-inch to 50-inch corrosion resistant basket, bottom unloading. State wet load and speed when quoting.

1—Iron or steel Filter Press with 35 to 50, 32-inch to 48-inch plates or plates and frames, recessed 1-inch or more, to withstand 100 pound pressure, open delivery, complete with drain cocks. Prefer ratchet or geared closing device.

1—Vacuum Still of stainless steel or resistant alloy, with steam coils or jacketed, to hold 200 to 500 gallon charge, with condenser, one or more vacuum receivers and vacuum pump.

1—Combination temperature recorder and regulator, adjustable from 160°F. to 240°F., suitable for operating ¾-inch steam valve and 1½-inch water valve, complete with thermostatic operated valves.

1—Duplex pump, motor driven, with motor, delivering not less than 300 gallons per hour at 100 pounds.

1—Upright cylindrical wood tank, closed top, 3-inch st ves, approximately 8000 gallon capacity.

Tubular Condenser consisting of approximately 200 linear feet of ¼-inch copper tubing or the equivalent.

In quoting on above items, furnish shipping weights, characteristics of motors and condition of equipment.

•

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Chlorate Chemicals Stockpiling Allowed

OPD Washington Bureau

A provision that will permit stockpiling of chlorate chemicals by large industrial users has been added to the chlorate chemicals order, M-171, by the Director General for Operations. Under the new provision, present inventories may be frozen and month by month consumption met by allocation.

Another new provision increases unrestricted deliveries to any one person in any one month from 10 to 25 pounds. Chlorate chemicals are used in making matches, fireworks, explosives, as a weed killer, oxidizing agent, rust preventive and in chemical processes.

Potash, Carbonate.—Interest light. No change quotably.

Potash, Caustic.—No new developments. Price schedules steady.

Potash, Chlorate.—Demand at recent levels. No change pricewise. A provision that will permit stockpiling of chlorate chemicals by large industrial users has been added to the chlorate chemicals order, M-171, by the Director General for Operations. Under new provision, present inventories may be frozen and month-by-month consumption met by allocation. Another new provision increases unrestricted deliveries to any one person in any one month from ten pounds to twenty-five pounds.

Soda Antimoniate.—Material in light demand. Quotations confirmed.

Soda Ash.—Director General for Operations has acted to permit unlimited storage by industrial users. Increasing supplies make it advisable that wide distribution be made now against future demand. The action adds this commodity to Schedule A of Order M-161, which removes it from inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1. Price schedules unchanged.

Soda Bifluoride.—No new features in market. No change pricewise.

Soda, Caustic.—Director General for Operations has acted to permit unlimited storage by industrial users. Increasing supplies make it advisable that wide distribution be made now against future demand. The action adds this commodity to Schedule A of Order M-161, which removes it from inventory restrictions of Priorities Regulation No. 1. Price schedules unchanged.

Soda Silicate.—No change in market tone. Prices unaltered. As a result of a survey of a large segment of the pulp and paper industry, steps have been taken by WPB to eliminate some 100,000 car miles of cross-hauling of wood pulp. Saving will result from interchange of Eastern and Western book and bond grade bleached sulphite pulp. In the allocation of pulp for August, under a general preference order, it was found possible to divert shipments to prevent the cross-hauling of approximately 2,500 tons of this grade of pulp in each direction across the country. In a technical amendment to the limitation order establishing manufacturing specifications for many types of paper, WPB has added a weight classification to the specifications for chemical wood pulp mimeograph paper in order to meet requirements of the armed forces and Federal, State, and municipal agencies. Certain paperboard products produced by manufacturers in the folding carton and set-up box industry and the corrugated and solid fiber container industry, also manufacturers' services incident thereto, have been placed under ceilings through Maximum Price Regulation 187.

Tin Salts.—By an amendment to Conservation Order M-43-a, production and use of wiping solder having a tin content up to 38 percent may be continued until September 1 for all purposes, and until January 1 for use by public utilities in the installation and repair of lead water service pipe. The amendment modifies the terms of the original order, which stipulated that wiping solder having a tin content of more than 30 percent might not be used or manufactured after June 30. More than forty tons a month of critical metal is being salvaged by the tube-for-tube exchange over toilet goods counters, but the amount does not satisfy either WPB officials or the Tin Salvage Institute, reclaimers of tube containers for the government. According to an estimate by the institute, the American public consumed a monthly average of more than 600 tons of metal in tubes during the first three months of 1942.

Trichlorethylene.—Priorities govern transactions. No change quotably.

Zinc Cyanide.—New features lacking. Price schedules maintained.

Acids

While factors in the market for heavy chemical acids seem slightly more optimistic currently regarding an anticipated pick-up in demand from regular consumers next month, the call for acids last week was at best only moderate. New developments were lacking.

—*Continued on page* 34

Rare Chemicals Sold To National Oil Products

—*Continued from page* 3

ment of National Oil Products in the properties are to be divided equally between the custodian and the company for the next ten years.

The vested properties covered, among other things, a number of patents for the manufacture of medicinal specialties. The sale was the first made by the custodian of any of the many properties that have been seized from foreign nationals and more or less will set a precedent for the sale of other properties in the future.

National Oil Products is a producer of oil-soluble and synthetic vitamins and vitamin oils; it also manufactures various chemicals and oils for textiles, leather, paper, lubricant, metal, and plastic industries. It recently acquired a large Boston fishliver extraction plant, an acquisition which is expected further to expand its vitamin oil capacity.

Textile Colorfastness Rules Hearing Set

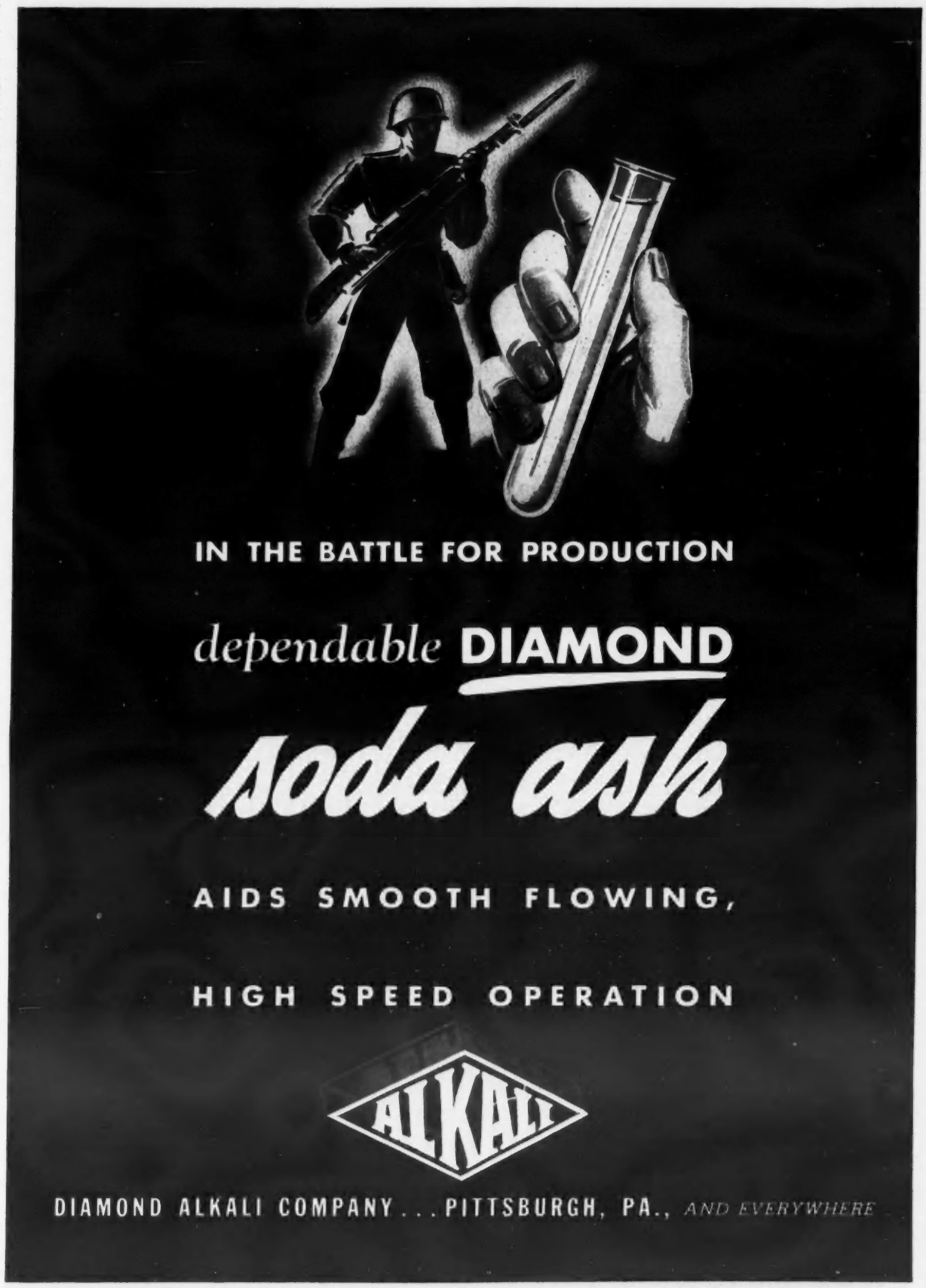
—*Continued from page* 7

fast, fast dye, fast to drycleaning, fast to perspiration, fast to rubbing, fast to pressing, unfadable, or any similar terms "when the textile does not have such sufficient color-fastness as will prevent any and all loss or change of color." The terms "washable," "launderable," and "tubbable" may not be used unless the textile meets grade A specifications. References to vat dyes may not be used unless the "true color fastness" is also given in terms of grades.

· · · — V · · · —

Elleman Made Lt. Colonel

Major John Elleman has been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the United States Engineers Corps, United States Army. Prior to his entrance into the armed forces he was field engineer in the calcium chloride division for the Solvay Process Company.



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VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

Heavy Chemicals

Acids

—*Continued from page* 33

Acetic.—Supplies in good volume. Prices confirmed.

Battery.—No change in level of inquiry. Prices steady.

Chlorosulphonic.—Light demand. No change pricewise.

Chromic.—Material under allocation. Quotations steady, unchanged.

Lactic.—Interest light. New features absent. Quotations same.

Muriatic.—Demand for material is slight. Prices steady.

Naphthenic.—Allocations rule. No change as regards quotations.

Nitric.—Call for material is quiet. Prices unaltered.

Oxalic.—Demand ahead of production. Price schedules fully maintained.

Sulphuric.—War demand heavy. Production at good rate, but little for civilian use. Prices same.

Baltimore, Aug. 5.—The demand for sulphuric acid keeps as active as it has been, with the requirements of munitions manufacturers and other consumers still on the increase and prices unchanged at ceiling levels, which are, approximately:—98 percent acid, $17.83 per ton; 66-degree, $16.95 per ton; 60-degree acid, $14.13 per ton; oleum, $19 per ton for 20 percent supplies. All of the producers are understood to be operating at capacity.

Insecticides

Demand for insecticides was about unchanged last week from recent levels and no price alterations were noted. During July the cotton insect situation was indicated to be potentially serious. In all of the coastal States from Virginia to Texas, and also in Arkansas and Oklahoma, weevil infestations remained spotted. Some fields continued to have few or no weevils, while others in the same counties were heavily infested. In eleven States weevils were found in sufficient numbers to cause serious damage during August if frequent rains occur. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine advises that for most economical results it usually pays not to apply any calcium arsenate before 10 percent of the cotton squares are punctured by boll weevil, and that, on fertile soil where the cotton grows rank and continues fruiting until late in the season, it is usually best not to begin applying calcium arsenate before 25 percent of the squares are punctured.

Calcium Arsenate.—Demand rather strong. Prices unchanged. Department of Agriculture states no insecticide has ever been discovered for boll weevil control that gives as good results as calcium arsenate dust. This year many growers are adding nicotine to calcium arsenate to prevent damage from aphids or plant lice, 1 percent nicotine being added for each application, or 2 percent for alternate applications.

Lead Arsenate.—This material or cryolite may be used instead of calcium arsenate for bollworms, Department of Agriculture informs, but dusting must be carried out while the worms are very small to obtain good control. Market position, prices unaltered.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Market devoid of new features. Quotations same.

Paradichlorobenzene.—New developments lacking. No change pricewise.

---V---

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Factors Report Little Change in Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals Market—Extracts Moving at Satisfactory Rate —Crude Tanning Materials Activity Restricted

Factors reported little change last week in the import situation as regards dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals. The position of the various materials involved was said to be, in general, about the same. Import records showed that shipments of more than 94,500 bags of quebracho extract, 2,780 bales and fifty-eight bags of mangrove bark extract, and 24,925 bales of wattle bark were received in this country during the week. Extracts were said to be moving to mills at a satisfactory rate. Activity in the market for crude tanning materials remained restricted.

Manufacturers of combed cotton yarn have until November 2 to begin ear-marking large parts of their production for use by the armed services, under terms of an amendment to M-155. The original order required ear-marking to begin not later than June 29. The textile branch of the War Production Board explains that the extension has been granted to give mills not having government contracts more time in which to obtain them. Mills already having government contracts for the ear-marked quantity of combed yarn are not affected by the amendment, since they are required to fill the contract regardless.

Shearlings may now be processed and sold only to fill orders placed by the Army Air Forces. The Army will place orders in the near future for large quantities of wool cloth which will use the bulk of the domestic wool clip now available, WPB and the War Department announce. The Quartermaster General has agreed to place orders now for several million yards of cloth. This cloth will be made entirely of domestic wool. It is explained that fabrics for civilians are already being taken care of by domestic and imported wool and through the program recently set up for making civilian fabrics.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Light demand. Price schedules unaltered.

Antimony Salt.—New developments lacking. No change quotably.

Chrome Acetate.—Demand remains at recent level. No alteration in quotations.

Soda Bichromate.—Material in light demand. Quotations confirmed.

Soda Prussiate.—Demand for material slight. No change pricewise.

Zinc Dust.—Market devoid of new features. Prices steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Tight supply situation prevails. Quotations unaltered.

Cochineal.—Good inquiry against tight supplies. Prices firm, unchanged.

Fustic.—Market position remains firm. Price schedules steady.

Hypernic.—Import conditions continue tight. Quotations same.

Logwood.—Spot stocks light. Future arrivals uncertain. No change pricewise.

Madder, Dutch.—Market position firm. Supplies low. No change quotably.

Spent Tanbark

Prominent among industrial wastes is spent tanbark, or wood chips from which tannin has been extracted. Colorful, though not especially remunerative, has been its traditional fate of being trodden under foot in circus rings.

Though not a victim of last week's Cleveland fire, it now appears that its use under the "big top" may become a memory and that soon it may not provide a soft, springy footing for horses. For a nitrating process has been uncovered that may point the way to another "main entrance"—that of the plastics field.

It has been discovered that through this nitrating process the spent bark, or wood chips, can be converted into a good, fast-burning nitrated cellulose simply by treating with a half-and-half mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids and subsequently thoroughly washing.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.8	259.8	259.8	228.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Light albumen in fairly good supply. War demand for soluble dried blood remains heavy. Prices unchanged.

Albumen, Egg.—Government demand heavy. Quotations same.

Egg Yolk.—Heavy government demand. Price schedules steady.

Starch, Corn.—Demand at seasonally lighter level. Prices maintained.

Starch, Potato.—Material in light demand. Dealers report stocks on hand. Quotations unchanged.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract.—Demand remains at recent level. Prices unaltered.

Divi-Divi.—Market position firm. Stocks tight.

Hemlock Bark Extract.—No change in market tone. Prices same.

Mangrove Bark Extract.—Shipment of 2,780 bales and fifty-eight bags received last week. Price schedules maintained.

Myrobalans.—Supplies tight. No change quotably.

Oakbark.—No new developments. Prices steady.

Quebracho Extract.—Shipments of more than 94,500 bags received last week. Prices firm, unchanged. Argentina reported about to issue embargo on exports of logs in order to increase exports of extract. United States prohibits imports of quebracho logs due to tight shipping space.

Spruce Extract.—No new features in market. Quotations same.

Wattle Bark.—Shipment of 24,925 bales received last week. No change pricewise.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Fats, Oils Sulphonation For Quarter Reported

Animal and vegetable fats and oils subjected to sulphonation during the quarter ending June 30, amounted to 10,293,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Totals for various animal and vegetable fats and oils as reported by sixty-seven establishments reporting the sulphonation of fats and oils are shown, with comparisons for the same quarter for earlier years, in the following table:—

	Operations for Quarter Ending June 30 1942	1941
Animal		
Cod oil	1,695,000	2,126,000
Neatsfoot oil	541,000	719,000
Red oil	655,000	633,000
Sperm oil	448,000	1,060,000
Tallow	1,419,000	2,073,000
Vegetable		
Castor oil	3,288,000	4,160,000
Coconut oil	34,000	218,000
Corn oil	229,000	302,000
Olive oil	15,000	211,000
Peanut oil	394,000	673,000
Soybean oil	321,000	257,000
Teaseed oil	(1)	236,000

*These totals represent activities of 67 sulphonating establishments in 1942 and 66 in 1941.

(1) Included in "Miscellaneous."

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TO THE TRADE:

The unfortunate catastrophe that has again befallen Europe finds the American chemical industry in a far better position than it was 25 years ago. In 1914, this country was dependent upon European sources for many of its basic drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals and the situation immediately following the commencement of hostilities was a most difficult one.

FOR VICTORY
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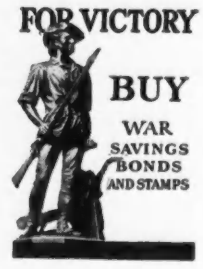
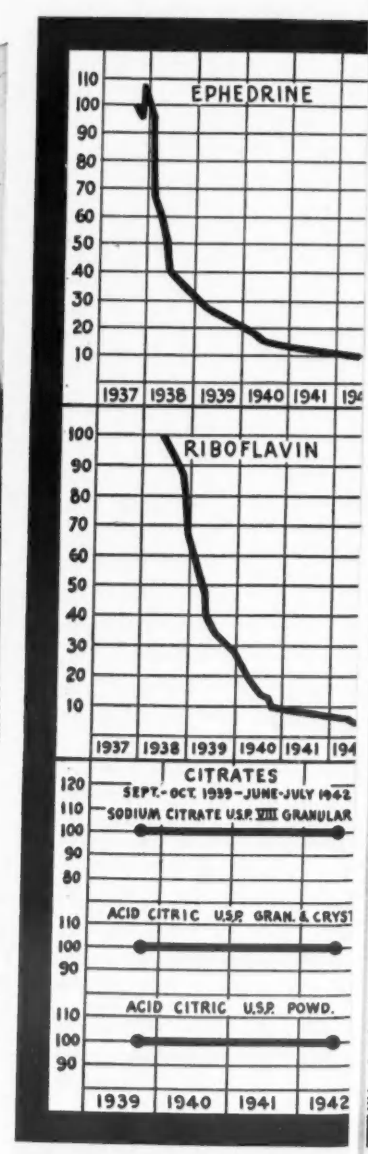
WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS





A RE-STATEMENT OF POLICY

MERCK

At the outbreak of the war in Europe, in 1939, Merck & Co. Inc. announced its intention to discourage forward buying of strategic drugs and chemicals, and promised that the Company would devote its best efforts to providing its products to customers at normal values, based upon past purchases and the availability of supplies. We felt then, as we do now, that this is the most equitable method of serving our customers and one which will help to avoid unjustified price increases.

As we enter a new year, we are proud to announce that the Merck factories are [illegible] hour day, 7-day week [illegible] vital drugs

MERCK & CO. Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

ITS FULFILLMENT

In September 1939, at the outbreak of the war in Europe, Merck & Co. Inc. issued a statement to its customers on the importance of price stabilization of essential drugs and chemicals in the American market, and announced its intention—

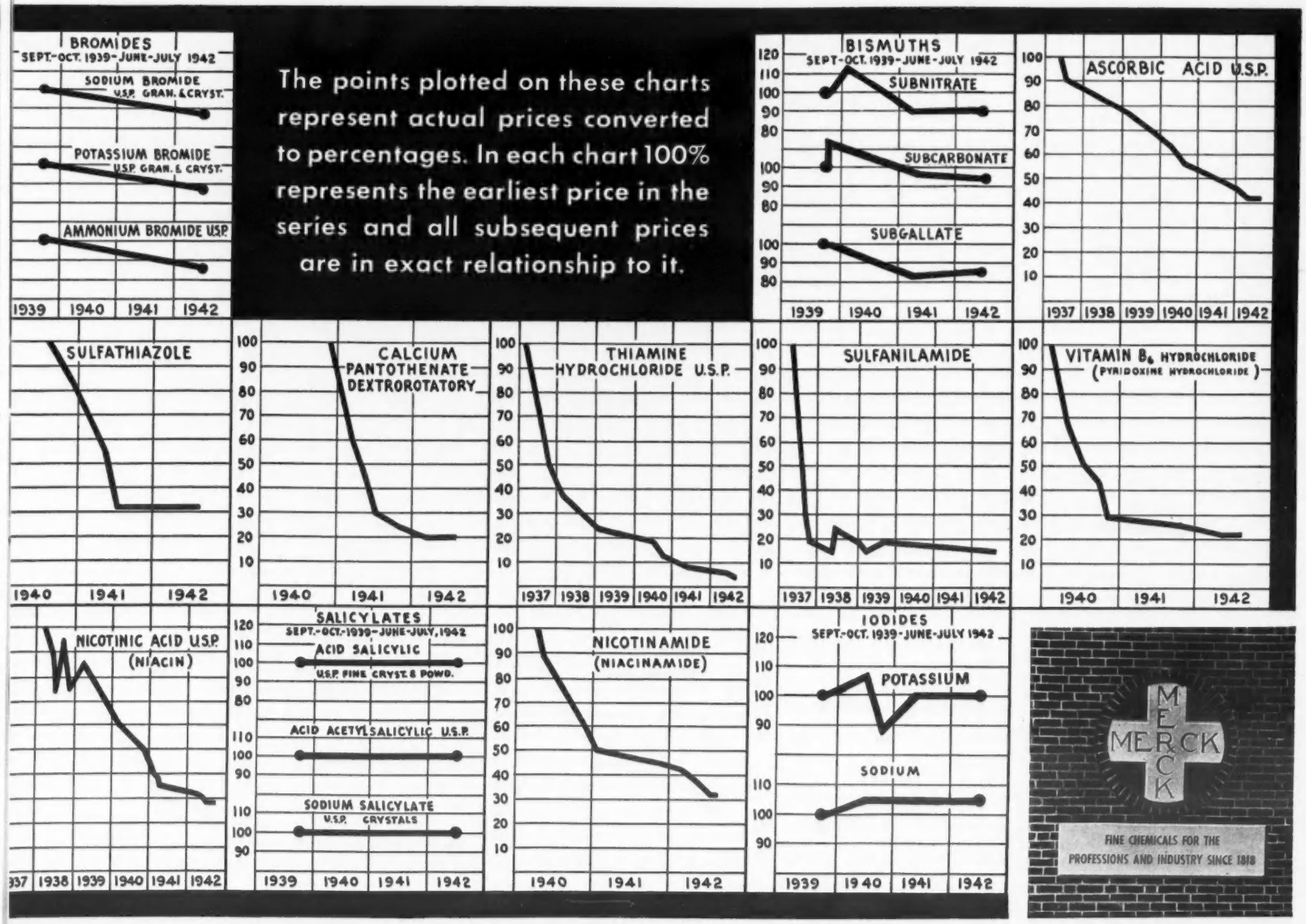
- ***To discourage forward buying of strategic products, and***
- ***To devote its best efforts to providing Merck products to customers at normal values, based upon past purchases and the availability of supplies.***

In January 1942, less than a month after the United States entered the war, we published "A Re-Statement of Policy" in which we pointed out that necessary price increases during the preceding fifteen months had been relatively few, and that on many other important products the price levels were even lower than they were in 1939.

And now, in the Summer of 1942, we present further evidence that our price policy is sound and equitable, and that it is working in the best interests of our customers. These facts are graphically demonstrated by the accompanying charts which show the price trends of Bismuths, Bromides, Salicylates, Iodides, and other staple chemicals, as well as of some of the newer products. As these charts clearly show, the fulfillment of our pledge has gone even beyond the maintenance of normal price levels on certain typical products to the point of actual *price reductions* on others.

The Merck price policy is consistent also on the newer products, such as the Sulfonamides and the Vitamins, for as the charts show, the economies of increased production of these products have resulted in steadily lower prices to our customers.

Today, the Merck factories are working on a 24-hour day, 7-day week schedule in order to supply essential drugs and chemicals to the armed forces and civilian population of the United Nations. In performing this vital task, we are grateful for the understanding cooperation of our customers who we are also making every possible effort to serve.


The points plotted on these charts represent actual prices converted to percentages. In each chart 100% represents the earliest price in the series and all subsequent prices are in exact relationship to it.
BROMIDES
SEPT.-OCT. 1939-JUNE-JULY 1942
SODIUM BROMIDE U.S.P. GRAN. & CRYST.
POTASSIUM BROMIDE U.S.P. GRAN. & CRYST.
AMMONIUM BROMIDE U.S.P.
1939 1940 1941 1942
BISMUTHS
SEPT.-OCT. 1939-JUNE-JULY 1942
SUBNITRATE
SUBCARBONATE
SUBGALLATE
1939 1940 1941 1942
ASCORBIC ACID U.S.P.
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942
SULFATHIAZOLE
1940 1941 1942
CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE DEXTROROTATORY
1940 1941 1942
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE U.S.P.
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942
SULFANILAMIDE
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942
VITAMIN B6 HYDROCHLORIDE (PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE)
1940 1941 1942
NICOTINIC ACID U.S.P. (NIACIN)
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942
SALICYLATES
SEPT.-OCT.-1939-JUNE-JULY, 1942
ACID SALICYLIC U.S.P. FINE CRYST. & POWD.
ACID ACETYLSALICYLIC U.S.P.
SODIUM SALICYLATE U.S.P. CRYSTALS
1939 1940 1941 1942
NICOTINAMIDE (NIACINAMIDE)
1940 1941 1942
IODIDES
SEPT.-OCT. 1939-JUNE-JULY 1942
POTASSIUM
SODIUM
1939 1940 1941 1942
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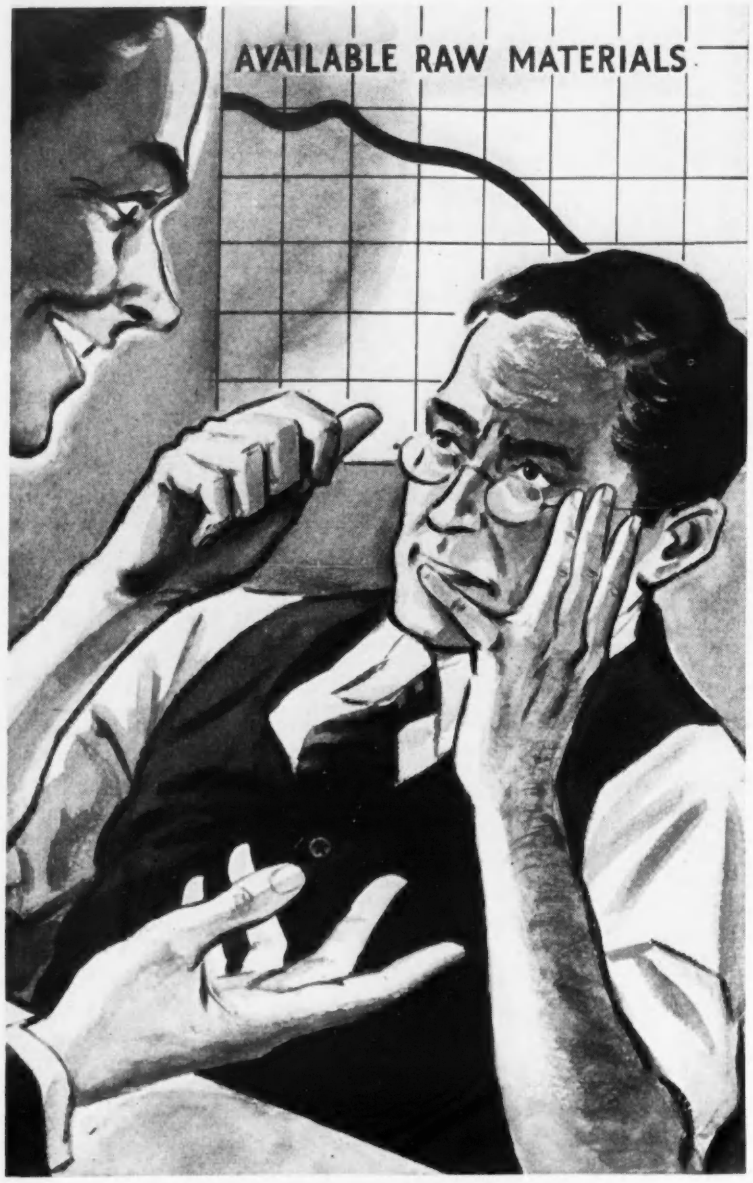

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It is the story of *chemical substitution*.

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We at Barrett are mindful of this situation.

On the one hand, dozens of Barrett coal-tar chemicals are helping to speed America's weapons of war. And on the other, our laboratories and technical staff are working continuously developing substitutes for scarce materials.

Perhaps this research activity of ours can help you. For from their rich experience in this timely field, Barrett chemists and engineers have developed a versatile attack on shortage problems. Why not drop the Barrett Technical Service Bureau a line discussing your problem. We shall be glad to lend a hand.

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Pyridines
Tar Acid Oils
Creosote Oil
*Cumar (Paracoumarone-Indene-Resin)
Rubber Compounding Materials
Bardol*
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Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Heavy War Call Continues to Dominate Coaltar Chemical Market —Tightness of Basic Products Holds Intermediates Strong —Cresylic Acid Importers Get New Price Ceiling

The call from the war industries continued to dominate the market for coaltar chemicals last week. The heavy demand for various basic products again held intermediates in a very tight position. The government is building up large stocks of benzol for use in the synthetic rubber program, and good quantities of phenol were moving into plants manufacturing synthetic resins and plastics for the war effort. Both benzol and phenol were extremely scarce on spot, and it was indicated that even larger quantities may be needed for the manufacture of picric acid for munitions.

A substantial reduction in the price of imported cresylic acid has been announced by OPA. Maximum Price Regulation No. 192 provides an elastic pricing formula which establishes the ceiling price for sales by importers at approximately $1.10 per gallon. This price, based upon current cost conditions, is from 40 cents to 75 cents under the maximum previously established for most importers by the General Maximum Price Regulation. The new price schedule became effective August 5.

The supply situation on anilin continued easier, with some dealers endeavoring to move material prior to WPB control of distribution on September 1. Manufacturers of coaltar colors were receiving some benzol, toluol and xylol, but the quantities were sufficient only to meet the demand of textile plants holding government contracts.

Operations in the steel industry last week were scheduled at 96.5 percent of capacity, a decrease of 0.5 percent from the previous week, when the rate was 97 percent, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Allocations rule transactions. Material scarce on spot. Good quantities being placed in storage by government for synthetic rubber program. Quotations unaltered. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in two weeks ended August 1 indicate production from that source of 7,422,900 gallons of benzol, all grades.

Coaltar.—Position firm. No change quotably. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in two weeks ended August 1 indicate production from that source of 28,773,400 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil. — Deliveries against contracts being made in good volume. Good call from agricultural trade. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in two weeks ended August 1 indicate production from that source of 1,532,400 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—A substantial reduction in the price of imported cresylic acid has been announced by OPA. A specific price measure for this type of cresylic acid, Maximum Price Regulation No. 192, provides an elastic pricing formula which establishes the ceiling price for sales by importers at approximately $1.10 per gallon. This price, based upon current cost conditions, is from 40c. to 75c. under the maximum previously established for most importers by the General Maximum Price Regulation. The new price schedule became effective August 5.

Naphthalene. — Crude supply situation remains at better level with demand for balls and flakes seasonally lighter. Prices steady. Estimates of by-product cokeoven in two weeks ended August 1 indicate production from that source of 3,232,500 pounds of crude and refined napthalene.

Phenol.—Heavy war demand. Much going into synthetic resins and plastics. Material scarce on spot. Quotations show no change. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in two weeks ended August 1 indicate production from that source of 431,000 pounds of phenol, crude and refined.

Pyridin. — Production and distribution of pyridin has been put under complete allocation control by issuance of Conservation Order M-185, effective September 1.

Toluol. — Heavy war demand unabated. Allocations rule and priorities govern transactions. Prices firm at ceiling. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in two weeks ended August 1 indicate production from that source of 1,484,500 gallons of toluol.

Xylol. — Demand continues good. Supply situation tight. Prices firm, unchanged. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in two weeks ended August 1 indicate production from that source of 335,200 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Coaltar bases are subject to persistently good demand and offerings are not large enough to disturb the strong market position. Inquiries are fairly active. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Price Changes

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130. 1	130.1	130.1	127.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Diphenylamine

Diphenylamine, which in common with other coaltar intermediates continues in tight position, has been under complete allocation since February 1 of this year. The order was necessitated by the increased need for the material after this country's entrance into the war.

Producers and distributors receive specific instructions monthly covering deliveries over the monthly period. It has been estimated that demand this year will amount to approximately 18,662,000 pounds for military and civilian needs. Direct Army and Navy requirements will total about 6,300,000 pounds and lend-lease operations 1,973,000 pounds. Early this year rubber needs, including synthetic, were estimated at 5,300,000 pounds, but, with the announced increase in the War Production Board's synthetic rubber program from 600,000 tons to 870,000 tons, it is likely that this figure will be exceeded.

The manufacture of sheep dip is expected to consume 2,500,000 pounds and the balance, according to the estimates, will be used in the manufacture of explosives, dyestuffs, worm control, and soap.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Movement of material at very good level. Pricewise, no change.

Cyclohexanol. — Demand remains very good. Quotations steady.

Cyclohexanone.—Item in good demand. Prices unaltered.

Methylcyclohexanol. — Activity at very good level. Quotations confirmed.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Firmness characterizes market. Quotations unaltered.

Cleve's.—Supplies remain tight. Prices show no change.

Laurent's.—Demand continues at good level. Price schedules fully maintained.

Maleic.—Demand exceeds production. Quotations unchanged.

Malic.—New developments lacking. Pricewise, no change.

Picramic.—Material attracting good interest. Supply situation continues tight. Quotations steady.

Sulphanilic.—Volume of inquiries heavy. No change quotably.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—War demand heavy. No change as regards quotations.

Alphanaphthylamine.—Supplies remain tight. Quotations same.

Anilin.—Improved supply situation with some dealers endeavoring to move material prior to restrictions effective September 1. Prices unchanged.

Anthraquinone.—No new developments. Prices steady.

Betanaphthol.—No offerings in spot market. Price schedules continue unaltered.

Diethylanilin.—Supplies tight. No change pricewise.

Dimethylanilin.—New features lacking. Quotations confirmed.

Dinitrobenzene.—Call for material heavy. Little to be had for other than non-essential uses. Prices firm.

Metanitroanilin.—Limited offerings. Market tone firm.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Demand

—Continued on page 40

Phthalate Plasticizers Under Total Allocation

—Continued from page 3

the War Production Board by August 15.

Terms in the order are defined as follows:—

"Phthalate plasticizers" means the following esters of phthalic acid:—

Dimethyl phthalate.
Diethyl phthalate.
Dibutyl phthalate.
Diamyl phthalate.
Dicapryl phthalate.
Di 2-ethyl hexyl phthalate.
Ethyl phthalyl ethylglycollate.
Butyl phthlyl butylglycollate.
Methyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate.
Di-methoxy ethyl phthalate.
Di-ethoxy ethyl phthalate.
Di-butoxy ethyl phthalate.
Tributyl glycerol triphthalate.
Di-cyclohexyl phthalate.
Di-methylcyclohexyl phthalate.
Castor oil phthalate.
Hydrogenated castor oil phthalate.
Iso butyl castor oil phthalate.

"Producer" means any person who produces phthalate plasticizers, and includes any person who has phthalate plasticizers produced for him pursuant to toll agreement.

"Distributor" means any purchaser of phthalate plasticizers from a producer for purpose of resale without further processing.

The order provides:—

On and after September 1, 1942, no producer or distributor shall use or deliver phthalate plasticizers, and no person shall accept delivery of phthalate plasticizers from a producer or distributor, except as specifically authorized by the Director General for Operations.

Each person who shall accept delivery of phthalate plasticizers pursuant to specific authorization of the Director General for Operations shall use such phthalate plasticizers in accordance with the representations made by him in his application for such authorization.

The Director General for Operations in his discretion may from time to time issue special directions to any person with respect to the use or delivery of phthalate plasticizers by such person.

—V—

Buy War Bonds

Drug, Chemical Distributors Licensed

—Continued from page 3

every distributor now or hereafter selling any chemicals or drugs for which maximum prices are established by Price Regulations Nos. 21, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 42, 78, 79, 80, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 179, 191, 192, respectively, as amended or supplemented, or by any other price regulation now or hereafter issued, amended or supplemented by the Office of Price Administration making applicable by reference the provisions of this Supplementary Order No. 11.

(b) Effective August 11, 1942, every distributor now or hereafter selling to any person any chemicals or drugs for which maximum prices are established by Price Regulations Nos. 21, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 42, 78, 79, 80, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 179, 191, 192 respectively as amended or supplemented or by any other price regulation now or hereafter issued, amended or supplemented by the Office of Price Administration making applicable by reference the provisions of this Supplementary Order No. 11, is hereby granted a license as a condition of selling such chemicals or drugs. The provisions of every price regulation of the Office of Price Administration to which this order now is or may hereafter become applicable shall be deemed to be incorporated in the license hereby granted, and any violation of any provision so incorporated shall be a violation of the provisions of said license. The license granted by this Order shall become effective August 11, 1942, or when any person becomes a distributor subject to the provisions of this Order, and shall, unless suspended as provided in the Act, continue in force so long as and to the extent that any such regulation or any applicable part, amendment or supplement remains in effect.

Exclusions

(c) This Supplementary Order No. 11 shall not be applicable to laboratories operated by a nonprofit educational institution, nor to sales by persons selling at retail.

(d) This Supplementary Order No. 11 supersedes the provisions of §1499.16 of the General Maximum Price Regulation in so fas as said § 1499.16 may be applicable to distributors of chemicals or drugs who are licensed hereby.

Registration

(e) Every distributor hereby licensed shall register with the Office of Price Administration at such time and in such manner as the Administrator may hereafter by regulation prescribe, on forms which will be made available by the Office of Price Administration.

(f) The license hereby granted is not transferable.

(g) Licensees violating any of the provisions of this Supplementary Order No. 11 or the license hereby granted or violating any of the provisions of the price regulations specified in paragraph (b), or violating the provisions of any applicable regulation, order or requirement under section 202 (b) of the Act, are subject to the license suspension proceedings provided for in the Act: Provided, however, That no proceeding for the suspension of a license, and no suspension, shall confer any immunity from any other provision of the Act.

Distributor Defined

(h) When used in this supplementary order No. 11, the term:—

"Distributor" means any person who receives delivery of any chemicals or drugs subject to a price regulation specified in paragraph (b) and resells it (whether as jobber,, agent, dealer, broker, or any similar person or as an importer or exporter) without substantially changing its form. Repackaging, relabeling, diluting, blending or mixing, without more, shall not be deemed to constitute a substantial change of form. "Distributor" shall also include any producer, insofar as such producer acts as a distributor or any such chemicals or drugs or operates any warehouse, branch, subsidiary or affiliate which acts as such a distributor.

The various price regulations referred to above have to do with the following:—

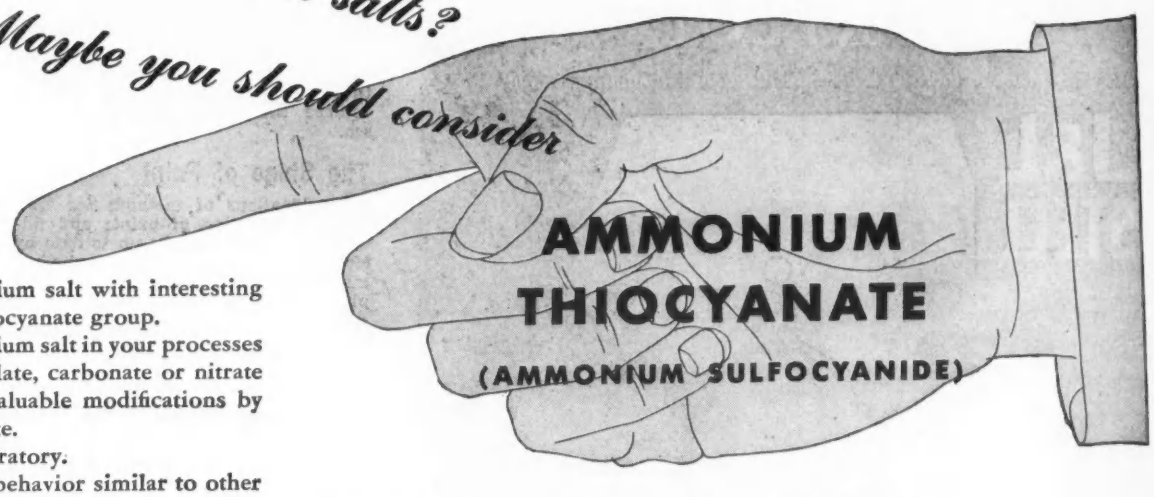
No. 21, formaldehyde.
No. 31, acetic acid.
No. 34, wood alcohol.
No. 36, acetone.
No. 37, normal butyl alcohol.
No. 38, glycerine.
No. 42, paraffin wax.
No. 78, oxalic acid.
No. 79, carbon tetrachloride.
No. 80, lithopone.
No. 98, titanium pigments.
No. 99, acetyl salicylic acid
No. 101, citric acid.
No. 103, salicylic acid.
No. 104, vitamin C.
No. 179, pine oil.
No. 191, cotton linters and hull fibers.
No. 192, imported cresylic acid.

—V—

Join the American Red Cross

Do you use ammonium salts?

Maybe you should consider



Here is a newly-available ammonium salt with interesting possibilities introduced by the thiocyanate group.

If you are now using an ammonium salt in your processes . . . such as chloride, acetate, oxalate, carbonate or nitrate . . . perhaps you will discover valuable modifications by substituting ammonium thiocyanate.

It is worth testing in your laboratory.

Ammonium thiocyanate has a behavior similar to other ammonium salts, but it also brings you all the variations of the thiocyanate group.

This group is remarkably stable and, in many reactions, resembles the halogens.

Koppers has recently placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of ammonium thiocyanate crystals and can now offer this chemical in quantity at substantial savings over former costs. Koppers can supply ammonium thiocyanate in crystal form having a minimum purity of 95%.

Test samples, quotations and other information sent on request.

KOPPERS COMPANY
Tar and Chemical Division
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KOPPERS

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page* 39

exceeds supplies. Quotations unaltered.

Nitrobenzene. — Position remains tight. Pricewise, no change.

Orthocresol.—No new developments. No change as regards quotations.

Orthodichlorobenzene. — Business conducted on proration basis. Prices same.

Orthonitroanilin. — Market position unaltered. No change quotably.

Paradichlorobenzene.—No new features in market. Price schedules fully maintained.

Paratoluidin.—Supplies tight. Quotations unaltered.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies tight with demand very good. No change pricewise.

Toluidin.—No offerings noted in spot market. Quotations unaltered.

Xylidin.—Supplies remain tight. Quotations unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

New developments were lacking in the market for coaltar colors last week. Manufacturers were securing benzol, toluol, and xylol only in quantities sufficient to meet the demand of textile plants holding government contracts.

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Jones & Laughlin Wins Steel Scrap Suit

Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker in Pittsburgh last week dismissed for lack of proof a government suit charging the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation with violation of price ceilings on steel scrap. Judge Schoonmaker also refused a petition of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation to dismiss a similar complaint against it on technical grounds and directed the company to file an answer to the complaint within twenty days.

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Join the American Red Cross

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page* 5

and fish oils—the "greens" have been highly effective against some insects.

The Show Must Go On

The definition of essential civilian needs, as it is being applied by some of the war agencies, is beginning to have more stretch to it than the rubber which the government is trying to save for military uses.

Add to the list of things which the government believes the public can not do without—even in wartime—entertainment; for ODT has just ruled that trucks carrying motion picture films, film advertising matter and theatrical supplies should have the freedom of the highways that few other industries enjoy. Under a permit of ODT these trucks no longer must carry capacity loads, register with Joint Information Offices, or check with other carriers before traveling empty, as most other highway truckers must. And they may even operate over circuitous routes to get where they are going!

As the government has said so many times in the past to industrialists seeking to operate on a "business-as-usual" basis, the question might very well be asked in this instance—What would the boys on Bataan think of such a ruling?

Q.B. Oiticica Thawed

Because Q. B. oiticica oil has a tendency to deteriorate when left standing too long in warehouses, WPB is letting it be known to the trade that it is inclined to look with favor on requests for permission to dispose of frozen stocks.

Numerous applications for release of this type of oiticica oil have been granted, even for orders carrying ratings as low as A-10. Manufacturers having the oil in stock and fearful that it will deteriorate unless put into use can apply for permission to release their frozen stocks by making application on form PD-271.

Tightening Price-Control

Signs are multiplying that OPA is becoming more concerned over violations of its price orders. As a result it is beginning to adopt a more hard-boiled attitude toward violators, particularly at the retail level where most of the violations occur.

By way of calling the public's attention to the fact that it can do something about retailers who persist in asking prices above the March ceiling levels, OPA last week recalled that the price control law authorizes suits to be filed for treble damages or $50, whichever is less, plus lawyer's fees, against retailers overcharging their customers.

But even more important, OPA sharply tightened up its policy on licensing by serving notice that hereafter wholesalers and retailers will be expected to comply with the provisions of all price regulations covering the products they sell. In other words violation of two or more of such orders may bring about a revocation of the license. Previously a violation of the same regulation twice brought the threat of revocation.

Where's the Cork?

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of cork trees, or where cork acorns may be obtained, will receive the thanks of the Agriculture department if he will drop a line to the Soil Conservation Service and tell them about it.

The service has been making a survey of cork trees, attempting to find out where they grow best in this country, with the idea of starting an American cork producing industry so that we will be ready, at least on this item, when the next war comes.

We formerly imported about $10,000,000 worth of cork a year, chiefly from the mountainous parts of Spain, Portugal, and North Africa, where there are probably about 5,000,000 acres of cork oaks. The survey has uncovered several cork plantations in California and a few trees in Arizona, New Mexico and South Carolina, but altogether they could not supply as much as one percent of our needs.

Replacing Lost Exports

Exporters whose property has been lost at sea may now receive consideration by the BEW of new export license applications without the requirement that they obtain a new certificate of necessity.

In filing new applications the exporters are asked only to submit them in triplicate, giving the number of the license under which the lost shipment was exported, and to file a certificate that the application is being filed to replace the allocated goods lost at sea.

The Shine of Paint

Specifications of methods for testing the reflection of paints and finishes are being brought up to date by Holabird Laboratory, but whether manufacturers will be able to comply strictly with the testing method depends largely on how lenient WPB might be in the matter of permitting production of sheenmeters—which at this time does not look very promising.

For two years Holabird has been using the 60 deg. glossmeter and the 85 deg. sheenmeter to measure the reflection of lusterless finishes and has now changed specification 680 to provide this method. This means that manufacturers who have been using the 60 deg. glossmeter only should also equip themselves with the sheenmeter for accuracy in testing.

There is no suggestion how to obtain such equipment, which is a major problem in the light of WPB restrictions on metals and other materials, but the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association says that the paint manufacturer may feel reasonably sure that his products will pass the sheen test if the finish gives the requisite low reading by the glossmeter and does not show any high sheen when the panel is held at the eye level.

Specialist Soldiering

The army has finally found a solution of the problem of getting men with the "know-how" to handle the many technical problems arising daily in chemical, pharmaceutical, and related fields. It is by setting up a new organization to be known as the Army Specialist Corps composed of technical men who desire to serve the nation but because of age, physical condition, marital status, or dependents, will not be called in the draft or cannot afford to enlist.

The applicants accepted for the corps are given commissions ranging from second lieutenant to major-general when needed for important positions; are given noncommission technician's ratings when accepted as specialists; or are employed at the prevailing wage for skilled men in the area to which they are assigned, in the case of mechanical and technical men.

Major-General Dwight F. Davis, who heads up the organization, explained that it is purely a placement bureau and neither originates nor carries on any functions of a military nature. Since establishment of the corps more than 200,000 applications have been received from men anxious to play a part in the war, and it is expected that some 20,000 will be taken in this year.

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Brazilian By-Product Output Seen at End of 1943

Brazil expects to recover annually, according to the Department of Commerce, from production at a large steel plant, being constructed in Volta Renda, and which will be in full operation at the end of 1943, an output of tar of 15,200,000 litres; pure benzol, 3,880,000 litres; pure toluol, 896,000 litres; solvent naphtha, 93,000 litres; sulphate of ammonia, 5,200 tons.

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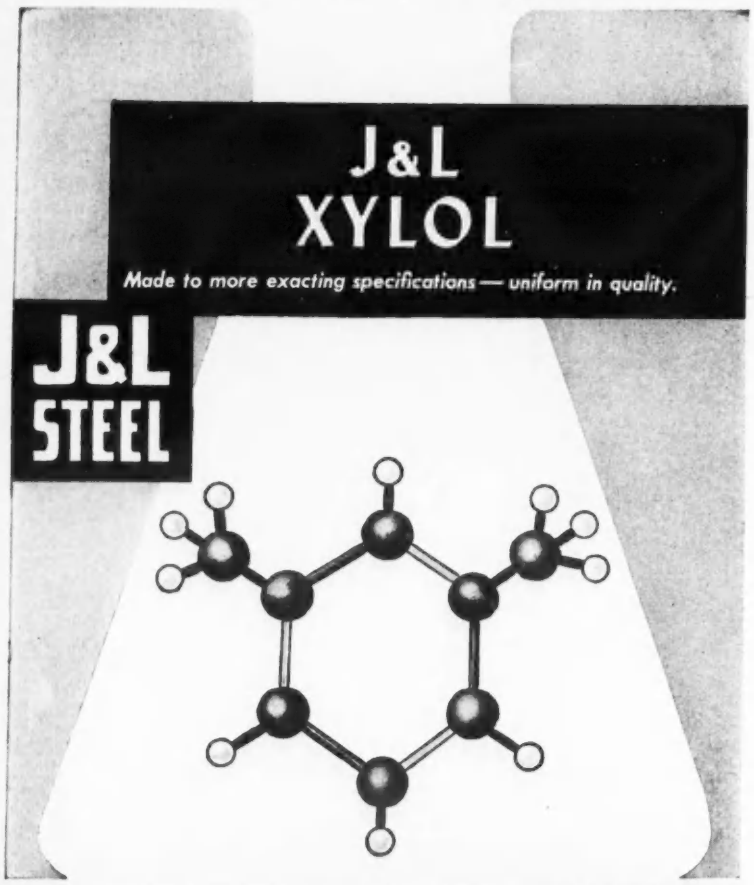
Phenols M-Order Renewed

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has extended order M-27 until revoked. The order, which was to expire July 31, directs the distribution of phenols.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XYLOL
Made to more exacting specifications — uniform in quality.
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STEEL
HIGH QUALITY PRODUCTS MADE BY J&L
BENZOL · TOLUOL · XYLOL · PYRIDINE
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AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS · PITTSBURGH, PA.

Low Temperature Carbonisation, Ltd.
ENGLAND

Largest manufacturers in the World of low temperature tar acids of the highest possible degree of purity and efficiency.

Pale 99/100% American duty free Cresylic Acid, distillation range about 208/235° C.

This is the first time in history that highly refined tar acids of this type have been made available on a large scale, and remarkably good results are being obtained by our many American buyers.

Please send us a note of your requirements with full particulars to our Sales Agents:—

TAR RESIDUALS, LTD.
"Garthlands," Reigate Heath,
SURREY, ENGLAND

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Urban Districts Shoot Ahead in New Painting Movement—Potential Market for Paints Widening—Buying of Materials Gaining Momentum — Casein Prices Advanced Again

Though there has recently been some diminution of painting on residence and farm buildings in regions adjacent to war industry areas, where the lure of big wages in munitions plants has diverted to exceptionally lucrative employment in these factories much of the manpower which normally would be engaged in applying protective coatings to rural and suburban structures, there has been a notable pickup in painting activities in the cities and towns where necessary renovation of apartment house, office and store buildings with paint, varnish and lacquer jobs has been begun in anticipation of the new leasing season which starts next month. For, to date, these urban areas still have a plethora of contracting and journeymen painters. Thus, in the field of maintenance painting and redecoration, the metropolitan districts have latterly been leading in the consumption of prepared paints.

The recently issued order of the War Shipping Administration and War Production Board, limiting priorities in securing cargo space in ships leaving foreign ports to essential-to-the-war goods and denying such priorities to all except a specified list of commodities, has not caused any disgruntlement among the importers of paint materials as most of the articles which they bring into the United States, including varnish gums, are set forth in the favored list of the newly constituted consolidated imports control board.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

In recognition of the fact that current lead production is running in excess of demand, the Director General of Operations of the War Production Board has revoked this week the monthly lead pool of 15 percent of each domestic producer's output, hitherto set aside each month for WPB allocations. It is understood that this monthly lead pool may be restored at any time in the future when the need for it, as an emergency supply, arises.

Red Lead

Although devoid of reflection in prices of the metal itself and in any of the pigments made from it, the recent revocation of the WPB's hitherto oft-renewed order, establishing a monthly pool of producers of metallic lead, whereby they were forced to set aside 15 percent of their output each month for that board's allocation, has focused attention upon the comparatively low levels at which all the oxides of lead, and especially red lead, have been available to the paint pigment trade so far in World War II, when compared with the heights scaled by these products during World War I.

Since shortly after the outset of this year, red lead—made by further oxidation of lithage, itself a lead oxide—has been offered by leading manufacturers in carload lots at 9 cents delivered in states not far from their plants. Yet, in the mid-summer period of the first year of our participation in World War I—July-August of 1917—it was commanding 13 cents a pound, although only two years previously, it had sold as low as 5½ cents.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh and 80-100 mesh, in bags, delivered, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 2c to 9c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1c. per gal.
Turpentine, s. d., 2c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.4	141.4	141.4	129.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

But, for the nonce, it has given producers full control over the sale of domestic-mined lead for the current month. It is noteworthy in this connection, however, that, with numerous restrictions and bans placed on the use of lead through government edict, consumption has dwindled to a point far below the total supply, including the domestic output and the large tonnages currently imported. Domestic producers now estimate that American manufacturers of lead products already have their August requirements taken care of to the extent of about 90 percent. The September books have already been opened, but only about 10 percent of production has so far been contracted for. War industries are still taking fairly large amounts. Zinc slabs are in only moderate demand from normal users, as restrictions placed on the use of zinc in toilet articles, cosmetics and kitchen and household articles, which have recently been extended for a few days more, are curtailing buying operations in these directions to the extent of 50 percent of their use in the base period. The supply available to the paint materials trade continues very limited.

Lead. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: June

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in June, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $43,981,828. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1941 follow:—

1942.	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 680 establishments: Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales: Total.	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales: Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
June	$43,981,828	$22,430,391	$17,080,263	$12,669,482	$4,412,781	$4,469,174
Total, 6 mos.	$284,006,756	$142,957,888	$109,936,640	$81,207,845	$28,730,795	$31,110,228
1941.						
June	54,336,429	28,049,452	21,022,220	15,305,245	5,716,975	5,264,757
Total, 6 mos.	$273,193,897	$140,186,222	$107,931,765	$77,495,926	$30,435,839	$25,075,910

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

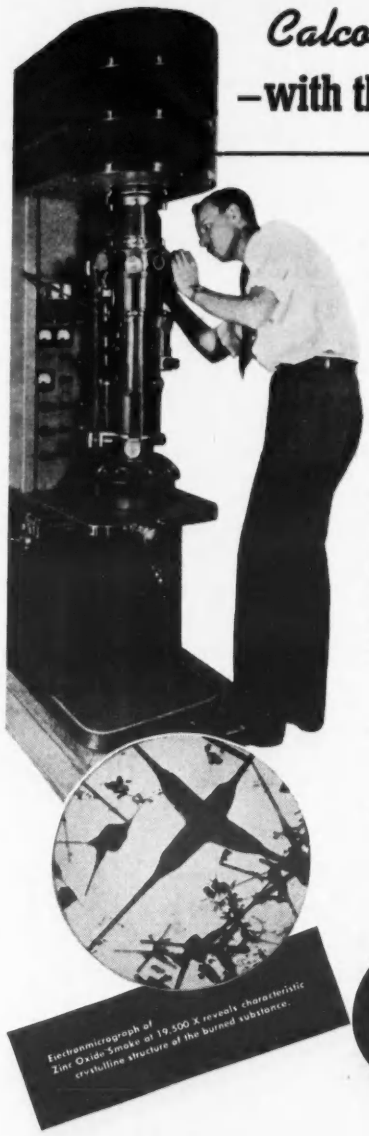
Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

PARAMET CHEMICAL CORPORATION
MANUFACTURERS OF SYNTHETIC RESINS
44TH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET • LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Calco looks to the Future
—with the Electron Microscope



Electronmicrograph of Zinc Oxide Smoke at 19,500 X reveals characteristic crystalline structure of the burned substance.

THE first commercially built electron microscope ever placed in service in American Industry has been in use for several months at our Stamford Laboratories.

Here, for instance, is an example of the astounding magnification obtainable with this instrument. Some bacteria are so small it would take a thousand of them to make a single fine line on the head of a pin. Yet under the electron microscope a single one of these can be made to appear the size of a small cigar.

In the field of dyes, the electron microscope clearly reveals the shape and uniformity of the tiniest particles—supplements with concrete evidence our best scientific conjectures about factors that affect their performance qualities in actual use.

Because we are looking ahead of today's difficulties in ways such as this, you can count on one thing for certain—Calco dyes are being consistently improved in order to make their performance more dependable, more economical for you who use them.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey
Boston • Philadelphia
Providence • New York • Charlotte • Chicago

Calco Dyes Are Better Buys
Calco

Lacquer and Varnish Gums
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring St., New York

CHARLES B. CHRYSTAL CO., Inc.
18 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK - JERSEY CITY
MINERALS, CLAYS, COLORS
TALC
PUMICE
TRIPOLI
SILEX
KAOLIN
BENTONITE
WHITING
PRECIP. CHALK
RED OXIDES
EARTH COLORS
MANGANESE
ANTIMONY
TERRA ALBA
QUARTZ
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH
Send for Complete List

STEARATES
ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• PHILADELPHIA
• DALLAS
• MEMPHIS
• SHAWNEE, OKLA.
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• OAKLAND
• SEATTLE
• PORTLAND, ORE.
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS INC
DR. WILLIAM KRUMBHAAR
PRESIDENT
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PHENOLICS and MALEICS
FOR
OPERATING SUPPLIES

the period from July 31 to August 7, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from July 31 to August 7, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot. London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0866	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Driers

A steadily expanding buying movement is reported in stearates. The recent decline in stearic acid, amounting to one cent a pound, has not found any reflection in the prices for these materials, which continue firmly maintained. Palmitates are likewise in better request at unchanged price levels.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—In fair demand but in liberal supply. Tone steady.

Litharge.—In only moderate request. Stocks ample. Prices unaltered.

Lithopone.—Buying interest growing slowly. Offerings still sizable. Market stable.

Red Lead.—A light inquiry is noted. Stocks still sizable. Tone steady.

Titanium. — Movement on commitments proceeding in fair volume. Some moderate-sized orders are being placed. Prices well maintained.

White Lead.—Supplies being reduced by expanded buying movement. Tone stable.

Zinc Oxide.—Only a small demand noted. Stocks more than adequate for current needs. Prices unchanged.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Demand and supply situation continues normal. No change in prices.

Barytes.—Fair buying interest was shown. Supplies ample. Tone steady.

Charcoal.—In light request. Stocks fairly sizable. Prices unaltered.

China Clay.—Both domestic and foreign grades in improved request. Supply normal. Tone stable.

Diatomaceaus Earth.—In moderate inquiry. Offerings fair sized. Tone steady.

Fuller's Earth.—In good demand. Supplies sufficient for current call. Prices well maintained.

Graphite.—Movement into consuming channels continues sizable. But new demand is light. Tone stable.

Gypsum. — In only moderate call. Supplies liberal. Prices unchanged. WPB's recent "stop-construction" order has already been reflected in a curtailment of the kettle and kiln output of calcined gypsum, which has shown a 19 percent decline from the high levels of the past several years. However, the total production for the second quarter of this year, reported to the Bureau of Mines, has been slightly higher than that for the corresponding period of last year, this amplification of the aggregate output having been caused by much heavier shipments to tidewater calcining plants, cut off from imported supplies, and also to endeavors to enlarge crude stocks at the mines so as to forestall prospective curtailment in production by future shortages of labor or equipment.

Mica.—Paint trade manifesting moderate buying interest in this material. Supplies somewhat reduced. Prices well maintained.

Talc.—In light call. Stocks still rather large. Market steady.

Whiting.—A fairly active demand is noted. Offerings normal. Prices firmly held.

Dry Colors

Stocks of dry and chemical colors in the hands of paint makers have been further reduced within the past few weeks and replenishment buying by these interests is now getting well under way. Production in some lines has been curtailed, as current inventories have proved adequate for all requirements, but it is expected that this will soon be resumed on a sizable scale. Prices are being generally well maintained.

Alkali Blue Toner.—Offerings continue sizable, but stocks are being steadily lowered as the buying interest reaches large proportions.

Bone Blacks. — In moderate call. Supplies more than adequate for current needs of the trade. Tone steady.

Cadmium Colors. — Movement into consuming channels increasing in size, despite WPB-imposed restriction on the use of cadmium. Buying interest becoming keener. Prices firmly held.

Carbon Blacks.—In increasing demand. Production and movement continuing at about the same levels as we recorded for June and July.

Chrome Colors.—A brisker call is noted, but supplies are still sufficient to meet current requirements. Prices unchanged.

Lithol Toners.—A fair buying interest is manifested. Stocks, however, are still sizable. Tone stable.

Mercuric Oxides.—In fairly brisk request. Supplies becoming tighter. Amendments to the mercury conservation order, designataed as M-78, have had no effect upon the manufacture of these oxides. The new restrictions imposed by this order include the act of redistilling, within the meaning of the term, "processing." They prohibit the use of mercury in the manufacture of fireworks and film developing preparations, while reducing the amount which may be used in cosmetics production from 80 percent to 30 percent of a base period.

Ochers.—In moderate call. Stocks light. Tone steady.

Vermilion. — Including quicksilver vermilions and American vermilions and vermilionettes, all descriptions of this color material are in fair request.

Leaves Arco for Army

Paul L. Hexter, vice-president of the Arco Company, Cleveland, who was responsible for the development of its new infra-red-reflecting camouflage paints and its paint-mixing machine, has received a commission as a captain in the Army Air Corps. He will be attached to the proving grounds at Eglin Field, in the section devoted to development of new camouflage techniques and photography, and takes up his duties there August 14.

MINERAL PIGMENTS
Meeting Specifications of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Federal Specifications Board, Panama Canal, & other Government Agencies.
For Protective Coatings, Camouflage, and other essential requirements of the Victory Program.
C. K. WILLIAMS & CO. EASTON, PA.

Supplies, however, are still sizable. Prices well maintained.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Material in spotty demand. Quotations unaltered.

Alcohol, Butyl.—Normal material under allocation. Prices steady.

Cellulose Acetate.—New features lacking. Price schedules continue unchanged.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Market tight. Quotations firm, unaltered.

Nitrocellulose.—Heavy war demand for material leaving little for civilian uses. Prices firm, steady. Maximum prices for chemical grade cotton linters have been established by regulation No. 191. The price for all grades with a 73 percent cellulose content will be 4.35c. per pound. A differential of .09c. per pound will be allowed for every 1 percent variation from the basic 73 percent content. Control over distribution of soluble nitrocellulose taken by WPB. Product falls into four types depending upon end use. Order gives WPB power to direct amounts of each type that may be produced.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Cooperation on part of WPB with suppliers and consumers allowing rather satisfactory movement of goods. Prices unchanged.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets remained quiet last week and there was a lack of developments of striking interest. Stockpile prices were maintained by the government at previous levels and it was reported that considerable rosin and turpentine passed under control of the government at the quoted prices which are well above those prevailing at Savannah. Price movements in the open market were in a downward direction at times, but changes from day to day were generally within narrow limits, and to some the undertone in the South appeared to be firm on the whole despite the failure of demand to increase. There were reports to the effect that the movement into consuming channels in the soap and paper industries was holding up rather well for this period, but new business was mainly of the very conservative character noted in recent preceding weeks, many consumers still being disposed to hold off or curtail purchases pending further developments at Washington and also in the markets for other commodities.

Stockpile Prices

Stockpile prices quoted by the CCC during the week ended August 7 were as follows:—

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Turpentine, gal.	$0.65	$0.65	$0.65	$0.65	$0.65
Rosin, 100 lbs., G	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30
H	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
I	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45
K	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
M	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
N	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
WG	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
WW	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
X	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75

Turpentine.—Business here was still of the same small-lot variety noted in recent preceding weeks, buyers showing little disposition to purchase in advance of current needs.

Savannah, Ang. 7.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons—Cents.	Gallons—Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Barrels—Shipments.	Barrels—On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	55¼	6,800	419	7	15,788
Tuesday	55	16,950	745	56	16,477
Wednesday	55	1,600	175	...	16,650
Thursday	55	2,600	145	197	16,598
Friday	55	3,100	85	171	16,512

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Aug. 7.—Turpentine stock, 11,554 barrels.

Chicago—Aug. 7

Turpentine trade fair. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 72c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 77c.; single drums, 75c.; single barrels, 80c.

London, Aug. 7.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—Local prices moved within narrow limits in company with developments in the primary center, where daily transactions were light and changes in quotations generally unimportant.

Savannah, Aug. 7.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—*Sat.	Mon	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B		$2.85	$2.85	$2.85	$2.85	$2.85
D		2.92	2.92	2.90	2.90	2.87
E		2.95	2.95	2.94	2.91	2.90
F		2.93	2.93	2.93	2.90	2.88
G		2.93	2.93	2.93	2.90	2.88
H		2.93	2.93	2.93	2.90	2.88
I		2.95	2.92	2.93	2.92	2.90
K		2.95	2.96	2.95	2.93	2.93
M		2.98	2.99	2.98	2.95	2.95
N		2.99	3.00	2.99	2.96	2.96
WG		3.00	3.02	3.01	2.98	2.98
WW		3.05	3.07	3.07	3.02	3.02
X		3.05	3.07	3.07	3.02	3.02
	Barrels—					
Sales		294	50	252	194	311
Receipts		12,512	879	400	303	319
Shipm'ts		12,311	280	1	78	...
Stocks		...	...	...	...	62,649

* No trading.

Jacksonville, Aug. 7.—Rosin stock, 157,892 barrels.

Chicago—Aug. 7

Rosin quiet. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $4.16 per 100 pounds net; G, grade, $4.30; M grade, $4.38; W. W. grade, $4.44.

London, Aug. 7.—Rosin, W. W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Moving steadily on contracts. Spot supplies light. Market steady.

Pitch.—Fair movement to local and other consumers. Prices steady.

Rosin Oil.—Moderate quantities in demand. Quotations maintained.

Tar.—Steady movement on old and new contracts. Market firm.

Shellac

Civilian use of shellac was practically halted on July 31 when the Director General for Operations on that day placed all shellac, except for certain specified uses, under complete allocation. Details elsewhere, this issue.

GUAI-A-PHENE

Conserves Materials—Improves Efficiency

If you're seriously cooperating in the war conservation and efficiency program, use GUAI-A-PHENE in your paint and varnish products.

This positive, inexpensive anti-skinning agent is simply added at any temperature up to 180 degrees. It mixes readily. It is neutral to driers.

D.D. WOOD TURPENTINE

Water-white, always uniform. Approximate Aniline Point minus 12 degrees Centigrade. Kauri-Butanol approximately 80. Fed. Spec. LLL-T-792.

DIPENTENES

	No. 100	No. 200	No. 300
Specific Gravity at 15.5°C...	.862	.859	.857
End Point.....	198°C.	192°C.	188°C.
Aniline Point	-21°C.	-15°C.	-12½°C.

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E. W. Colledge

General Sales Agent, Inc.

Jacksonville, Florida

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NEW YORK: - 52 Vanderbilt Ave.
CLEVELAND: - 616 Guardian Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO: - 503 Market St.

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White & Co., Akron and Cleveland
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J. A. Kagan, Dierks Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Brice H. Boyet, Louisville, Ky.
B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Regd. Montreal and Toronto
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Importers, Refiners, Manufacturers — 62 TOWNSEND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. — *4½ million gal. U.S. Gov't Bonded Tank Storage*

NEVILLE

HI-FLASH SOLVENT

W. P. B.'s M-150 prohibits the use of Xylol and the lower-boiling, high-solvency petroleum thinners, except under high priority ratings.

If this affects you, it is quite possible you may find Neville Hi-Flash Solvent a suitable replacement.

Neville Hi-Flash Solvent is noted for its mild odor, uniformity, and good solvency strength.

THE NEVILLE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH • PA.
Chemicals for the Nation's War Effort

A-4

BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • TOLUOL SUBSTITUTES • CRUDE COAL-TAR SOLVENTS
HI-FLASH SOLVENTS • PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVERS • COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS • WIRE ENAMEL THINNERS • DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
TAR PAINTS • RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, SHINGLE STAIN OILS

Synthetic Resins

With several new as well as old uses for synthetic resins attaining greater popularity daily, the demand for these products is having a notable expansion.

Ester Gum.—In moderate demand and rapidly diminishing supply. Tone strong.

Chlorinated Rubber.—Buying interest reaching larger proportions and stocks being steadily lowered. Prices firmly held.

Varnish Gums

With a further reduction of stocks in the hands of varnish makers, buying operations are being gradually amplified. Small quantities of Congo copal and Kauri gums continue to percolate through from the Belgian Congo and New Zealand. No uneasiness is felt by importers over the WPB and WSA order denying priorities on cargo space in vessels leaving foreign ports to importers of non-essential goods, as all the varnish gums are included in the new import control organization's list of merchandise entitled to such priorities. Prices continue well maintained.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—A further stiffening of the market for domestic casein has been noted within the past week, as a result of a moderate revival of buying interest on the part of principal consumers and a further contraction of production. Leading domestic producers are holding their output strongly at a minimum of 16 cents per pound for 20-30 mesh in bags, in carload lots, delivered, but some operators who have shut down, because they could not compete with dry-milk producers for this form of milk while prevailing price levels for casein were at ebb-tide, are occasionally making slight concessions. A quotation of 16 to 17 cents, however, may well be said to represent the present market for this material. A fairly sizable shipment of Argentine casein is on its way here from Buenos Aires, but it is understood that no important licenses to bring any more of this product into the United States are now being issued. And the market for the Argentine goods is still at a standstill.

Glues.—Hide glues are in improved demand, with prices firmly held for all grades. Bone glues, however, are still rather inactive, with supplies accumulating as they are being turned out in greater volume than they are being absorbed.

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Shellac Order Halts Civilian Consumption

—Continued from page 5

shellac to anyone, except in the limited circumstances or to the government agencies specified in paragraph (b), unless specific authorization for such use, processing or delivery is obtained from the Director General for Operations of the War Production Board upon application of the user, processor, or deliveries upon Form PD-617.

Such permission is not required for delivery of shellac to the Defense Supplies Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, or other governmental agency, if any, as may hereafter be specified by the Director General for Operations. After August 31, 1942, such permission will be necessary, even to deliver shellac to the Army, Navy or Defense Industries, or to use it even for the most important war issues.

Anyone who on July 31, 1942, held in all less than 10,000 pounds of shellac is free to deliver it to any established shellac dealer without special authorization.

Anyone receiving any shellac either on purchase of the kind last above referred to, or for use during August, 1942, in the limited directions specified in paragraph (b) subdivision (6) of the order must, within twenty-four hours, report by letter to the War Production Board, Chemicals Branch, Washington, D. C., Ref: M-106, the amount and grade of shellac so delivered to him and the names of the persons making and accepting such delivery.

Anyone who, on the last day of any quarter-annual period, beginning with that ending June 30, 1942, had or has 5,000 pounds or more of shellac and seedlac, must, within twenty days after such quarterly period, report the amount or each grade thereof by letter addressed to the War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Ref: M-106. The first such report must be made by August 15, 1942.

- - - —V- - -

Farm-Bloc Rubber Project Turned Down

—Continued from page 7

solute priority is given to obtain scarce materials for the purpose, in preference to any other military needs as scheduled by the War Production Board, or called for by the armed forces.

The approval of this bill would, in my opinion, block the progress of the war production program, and therefore the war iteself.

He reviewed the WPB program for making synthetic rubber from both petroleum as well as agricultural products, admitting that serious mistakes may have been made and that the present program may not be the best solution. But in any event "the facts should be ascertained and made public," he said.

For Congress to take away from the WPB determination of exactly how much of critical materials may be used in the synthetic rubber program, President Roosevelt said, was a "disruption of a unified and expeditious program." He added:—

To go further and to say that these materials can be taken away from ships and guns and ammunition and put to work producing rubber, so that some people might use it for automobiles for idle-hour pleasure, is to fly in the face of the realities of the present grave military situation which threatens all the world and civilization itself. I am just as determined as any one to get rubber —and to get it as quickly as we can. But it is necessary to weigh the need for factories to care for civilian luxuries against the needs of our fighting forces.

In regard to the use of grain for synthetic rubber production, the President pointed out that the need of grain for food instead of for unlimited rubber supplies must be taken into consideration. He said that in the event of a serious drought next year "which is always a possibility" our reserves of grain might not be sufficient to cover the requirements both for food and unlimited alcohol and rubber production. He added:—

The production of rubber from grain, even under the present program, would require almost 100,000,000 bushels. Despite great grain reserves we must bear in mind a steadily expanding demand for grain for the making of food for the armed services of both the United States and the other United Nations.

- - - —V- - -

Thomas J. Beirne has resigned as chief of the can section of the WPB Containers Branch. He is returning to the National Can Corporation, from which he came to WPB, and will make his headquarters in Chicago.

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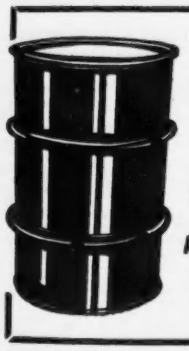
Buy War Bonds—Axe the Axis by Joining the 10 Percent Club.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 27

Zinc, chloride, solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots	lb.	4.54 -	—
jars	lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).			
Zinc oxide, ‖ pigment, dom., acidular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¾-	—
American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¾-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.			
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07 ⅝-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅝-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅝-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09 -	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10 -	—
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices.	
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs	lb.	.10½-	—
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.			
Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb. higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c. per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst.			
Palmitate, bbls	lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls	lb.	.11 -	.12
precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls	lb.	.15 -	.18
Stearate, tech., precip., or USP, ton lots	lb.	.30 -	—
less than ton lots	lb.	.31 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55 -	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05 -	—
l.c.l	100 lbs.	6.80 -	—
Sulphide,‡ pure, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0585-	—
magnesium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd. Pac. cst	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst	lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works	lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00



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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Stearic Acid and Red Oil Reduced—Linseed Oil Advanced By Crushers—Refined Cottonseed Oil Futures Decline—New Crop Crude Sales—Cotton News Favorable

No improvement in business in miscellaneous vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases was noticeable last week. In scattered instances a fair volume of inquiries was reported for products which are usually wanted at this season but the attitude of many buyers was still a waiting one. With offerings light, the prevailing tone was firm. The principal development in the way of price changes was a reduction in stearic acid and red oil, following the recent decline in tallow. Linseed oil was strengthened by bad flaxseed reports from the Northwest where estimates of the crop have been reduced owing to rust damage and unfavorable weather for harvesting and threshing. Refined cottonseed oil futures had a downward trend at times under selling apparently based to some extent on very favorable crop news from the cotton belt. The U. S. Department of Agriculture issued new peanut marketing quota regulations.

Price Changes

Advanced

Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Red oil, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean oil fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
192.2	**192.4**	**193.9**	**165.1**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Steady contract movement. New business fairly active. Market firm.

Chinawood.—Tone firm. Further reports of resale transactions at below prevailing prices. Factory and warehouse stocks June 30 were 32,425,000 pounds, against 37,374,000 pounds last year.

Coconut.—Quiet in absence of offerings. Factory and warehouse stocks June 30:—Crude, 126,087,000 pounds, against 176,391,000 pounds last year; refined, 10,017,000 pounds, against 15,064,000.

Corn.—Offerings light, crude and refined. Tone firm. Quotations nominal.

Cottonseed.—Quotations stationary. Tone firm. Trade fairly active.

Oiticica.—Steady at ceiling prices. Supplies light. Trade quiet.

Olive.—Domestic edible oil in fair request. Primary situation reported steadier. Imported oil quiet. Quotations maintained.

Peanut.—Crude offerings still reported scarce in all Southern markets. Quiet and nominal here. New peanut marketing quota regulations issued last week will support the edible peanut price this year at 85 percent of parity, or an average of about $124 per ton, while the oil peanut price will range from $70 to $82 per ton, according to varieties.

Perilla.—Stocks small. Tone firm. Occasional inquiries.

Soybean.—Steadier, crude and refined. Resale offerings lighter. Reports considerable crude oil purchased by government recently, partly for export. Prices advanced ¼c. by some sellers.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Aug. 7

Vegetable oils quiet. Coconut, crude, Pacific Coast, 7.77c. per pound. Corn oil, crude, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less than car lots. Peanut oil, crude, South, 13c. per pound. Soybean oil, crude, mills, August-forward, 11⅛c. to 11¼c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was quiet. Following is a soybean price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing Aug. 7	Closing July 30
Oct.	$1.72⅝	$1.71⅝	$1.71⅞	$1.71⅝
Dec.	1.74¼	1.73	1.73⅝	1.73⅝

San Francisco—Aug. 6

Interest in edible and soap oils which are available is fairly good; paint oils dull.

Castor.—No. 1 at 17c. per pound, Coast, in drums. Dehydrated, unbodied, at 20c.; bodied, at 21c.; in drums, Coast. Trade light. Offerings fair.

Chinawood.—Quoted at 37½c. per pound, tankcars, nominally, Pacific Coast.

Cottonseed.—Bleachable grade quoted at 14¼c. to 14⅜c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Demand very good. Market firm.

Sesame Seed.—Ceiling on crude sesame now said to be 14.60c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast. No recent trades. Supplies of seed light.

Stearic Acid

A reduction in stearic acid last week was the first change since last March when the price was advanced to the highest point permitted under a ruling by the OPA. Last week's reduction amounted to about one cent a pound and followed a recent roll back in the price of tallow of about the same amount.

Production of stearic acid during the first half of 1942, according to official statistics, was 28,067,000 pounds against 25,948,000 pounds in the same time in 1941. Consumption during the first half of the current year was 11,002,000 pounds against 9,506,000 pounds in the corresponding period in the previous year. Factory and warehouse stocks at the close of June this year were 10,413,000 pounds against 5,297,000 pounds last year.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed irregular in domestic markets. Linseed oil and meal firmer.

Minneapolis, Aug. 7.—About five cars of new-crop flaxseed arrived here. Good demand for spot offerings at firm prices compared with futures and daily offerings very light, much smaller than they were a year ago. All of the new seed received to date has shown good test weight and graded No. 1, but oil content is down compared with a year ago. This is laid to lack of sunshine during the growing season. Berries are small and moisture test moderate. No iodine tests have been recorded as yet.

Ideas as to probable flax production this year are many and cover a wide range from 28,000,000 to 47,000,000 bushels. Rains and lack of sunshine keeps every one puzzled as to possibilities, and the trade is waiting for the next government report for fresh ideas. Mostly it is believed that the crop has lost 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels of its June 1 promise. Fear of a wet harvest continues. Arrive offerings of new flax for shipment up to the end of September so far have been limited, due to weather and rust news.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.	Dec.
Saturday	$2.45½	$2.46½	$2.49¾
Monday	2.46	2.47	2.50½
Tuesday	2.47	2.48	2.51½
Wednesday	2.46¾	2.46¾	2.50¼
Thursday	2.45½	2.45½	2.48½
Friday	2.48¼	2.48	2.50¾

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942	Receipts 1941	Shipments 1942	Shipments 1941
This week	51,800	189,000	40,600	29,400
Since Sept. 1.	13,894,100	5,422,800	2,405,300	1,914,800

Buenos Aires, Aug. 7.—Flaxseed, $1.35⅞ per bushel. Exports this week, 63,000 bushels, including 51,000 to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Last year.
United States	8,994,000	11,232,000
United Kingdom	1,219,000	940,000
Continent	303,000	618,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	36,000	930,000
Totals	10,552,000	13,720,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	27,560,000
Previous week	27,560,000
Last year	17,717,000

Hull, Aug. 7.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £19⅛ per ton; Bombay, £26¾.

Linseed Oil.—The local market was firmer, prices being advanced 2 points by crushers. The rise was attributed by some mainly to reports of serious damage to the flaxseed crop. Flaxseed prices had an upward trend at one time, but they receded later. The local market for oil remained quiet so far as actual business was concerned, though inquiries were not lacking. Business at outside points was also reported as rather slow despite sharp reductions in some of the crop esti-

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

TALL OIL
Prime crude, saponifiable
drum lots or C/L
Prompt shipment from stock
A. J. RIMBERG CO.
117 Liberty Street New York

RUFATS
(HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS)
NO. 52 TITER 52°C, I. VAL 6, ACID NO. 190
NO. 60 TITER 53°C, I. VAL 25, ACID NO. 195
NO. 70 TITER 57°C, I. VAL 13, ACID NO. 192
NO. 75 TITER 58°C, I. VAL 8, ACID NO. 192
WILSON & CO. INC.
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND

RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND (*saponified*)
CANARY BRAND
(*very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.*)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
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Stearic Acid Oleic Acid Fatty Acids
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ESTABLISHED 1837 FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
ASHLAND 4-8251 CABLE: GROSSRAY

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Codes: Yopps Robinsons, Bentleys A B C, 5th Edition Peerless

EMERY
America's largest producers of
STEARIC and OLEIC ACIDS
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SPECIAL FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES
Since 1840
EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.
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WOBURN
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Offers

Quantity Production of Glycerine-Free

COCOANUT FATTY ACID REPLACEMENTS

For the SOAP and COSMETIC Industries

Extensive commercial use has shown that these products have lathering qualities similar to that of cocoanut oil, and result in soaps with a body similar to that of cocoanut soaps.

THREE BLENDS to meet your particular requirements:

C — clear, light brown liquid — Titre °C, 21-25
CH — clear, light liquid — Titre °C, 21-25
CW — clear, white liquid — Titre °C, 11-15

FATTY ACIDS	PRINCIPAL USES	CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
		Acid No.	Saponification No.	Iodine No.	Titre °C
Cocoanut Fatty Acid Replacements					
1. Fatty Acid Blend C	Soaps, shaving creams, shampoos	198-208	200-210	95-105	21-25
2. Fatty Acid Blend CH	Lightest colored soaps, shaving creams, shampoos; dry cleaning soaps	198-208	200-210	95-105	21-25
3. Fatty Acid Blend CW	Lightest colored soaps, shaving creams, shampoos; dry cleaning soaps	198-208	200-210	80-90	11-15

mates received from the Northwest, where the weather was unfavorable for harvesting and threshing. The next monthly government flaxseed crop report will be issued August 10.

Minneapolis, Aug. 7.—There has been creeping improvement in the volume of linseed oil orders, no doubt due to the tone of the crop news. Most of the fresh business covered tankcar lots. A few small round lots have been contracted for. Shipment is wanted before the end of the year. Interest in later delivery is very limited. The government wants some oil for West Coast loading. Quotations on tankcar lots, 12.6c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 13.5c. per pound; warehouse lots, 13.9c., f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	5,310,000	5,400,000
Since Sept. 1	236,500,000	197,770,000

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—With the government reported to be coming into the market here for large stocks, the price of linseed oil advanced two points during the week. Moderate movement into domestic consuming channels. Receipts of flax good. Oil:—Tankcars, 12.9c. per pound; drum car-lots ex-mill, 13.8c.; drum lots ex-warehouse, 14.2c.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 12.4c. per pound; drums, car lots, 13.3c.; drums, less than car lots, 13.7c.

London, Aug. 7.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—A fair movement was reported in some quarters and the market was firmer.

Minneapolis, Aug. 7.—Demand for nearby linseed meal is sluggish and some low offers are being made by re-sellers to get rid of supplies due them this month. Buying of deferred, September-December, is good, and crushers are slow to respond to the efforts of buyers to make contracts. Prices for deferred delivery are very firm and inclined to be stronger. Some inquiry for shipment after the turn of the year, but crushers are disinclined to sell.

Quotations on August shipment about $31.50, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis. September-December shipments quoted at $31.50 to $32.50 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	8,640,000	6,960,000
Since Sept. 1	407,240,000	332,242,000

Cottonseed Oil

Refined cottonseed oil futures lower. Sales of new-crop crude in Texas. Crop news good.

Cottonseed Oil.—Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures was slightly more active on some days of the past week. On Monday the transactions amounted to 32 contracts, the largest on any one day for many weeks past. This selling was apparently for both short and long account and based in some measure at least on bearish reports concerning the progress of the cotton crop. In any case, the selling caused a rather sharp decline in an extremely thin market. Later in the week offerings were lighter and the tone showed improvement.

New-crop crude cottonseed oil was reported to have sold in Texas at 11¼ to 11⅜c. per pound. Offerings of crude soybean oil were lighter, and the tone in the West was steadier, prices being advanced ¼c. by some sellers. Marketing of hogs showed a decrease, arrivals in the principal Western centers for four days of the week aggregating 218,600 head, against 195,600 head in the same time last year. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 5,064,258 pounds during July, leaving a total July 31 of only 18,472,434 pounds, against 192,016,062 pounds last year.

It was predicted that the first government cotton crop estimate, due August 8, would make a bearish showing. An estimate published by a local business newspaper put the indicated crop as of August 1 at 12,552,000 bales, against 10,744,000 bales last year. In a survey of the cotton insect situation as of July 28, the Department of Agriculture stated that in eleven States weevils were found in sufficient numbers to cause serious damage during August if frequent rains occur. The cotton leaf worm was doing considerable damage in Texas. Bollworm was increasing over most of the belt.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from August 3 to August 7, inclusive, comprised 39 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	—Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	13.67	13.60	13.55@13.70
September	14.05	13.95	13.70@13.90
October	13.65	13.65	13.60@13.65
December	13.70	13.45	13.50@13.54

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Cottonseed oil quiet. Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lots.

Hull, Aug. 7.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 44s. 6d. per cwt.; crude, Egyptian, 31s. 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—Southern markets were generally reported as quiet. Offerings continued light.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Aug. 6

Cottonseed products quiet. Meal, 8 percent, $33.50 per ton, south Georgia points. Crude oil remains at ceiling.

Memphis—Aug. 6

No sales new crop crude cottonseed oil reported in this section. Some new crop Texas crude sold at 12¼c. Mills awaiting final action at Washington on new season before trading. Some Mississippi mills will be crushing new crop seed late in August unless weather interferes. Recently heavy showers in this section frequently. Meal, 41 percent, $35.25 per ton, Memphis. Bulk slab cake, 41 percent, $30.50 per ton, Valley. Demand fair. Stocks on hand not burdensome. Most mills sold out for season. Soybean oil, 11¼c. bid, 11½c. asked, Decatur basis. Some recent sales at 11⅜c. Peanut oil about exhausted in Southeast; 13c. bid. Last sales Texas peanut oil, 12⅝c. Soybean meal, bulk, $35.50 per ton; sacked, $38.50, Decatur, August shipment. Selling pressure light. Market firm. Peanut meal, 45 percent, $36.50 per ton, Southeast; mill stocks light. Cotton crop progress continues mostly favorable. Government estimate August 8 expected over 12,000,000 bales. Will probably be larger than later estimates. August-September critical maturing period. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	July 30	Aug. 6
October	$35.25@35.50	$35.05@35.35
December	35.50@36.05	35.40@35.55

Fatty Acids

Stearic acid and red oil were lower, reductions in prices being a reflection of the recent lowering of tallow prices. The general market for fatty acids was steady or firm. Business lacked snap, but a fairly active inquiry was reported for moderate quantities of various products.

Chicago—Aug. 7

Fatty acids fairly active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17½c. to 18c. per pound, tankcar; 18c. to 18½c., drums, car lots; 18½c. to 19c., drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 13¾c. to 14¼c. per pound, tankcar; 14¼c. to 14¾c., drums, car lots; 14¾c. to 15¾c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Primary situation firm. Local stocks light. Inquiriy slow.

Menhaden.—Refined quotations stationary. Stocks generally light. Trade quiet.

Sardine.—Purchases were limited to small quantities. Quotations maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—Aug. 6

Further small sales of crude menhaden oil have been made by the factories operating along lower Chesapeake Bay at the old ceiling of 66.6c. per gallon. Buyers refuse to pay the new ceiling of 68.975c. Chesapeake Bay and Florida fishing continues poor. Better results off Delaware and North Carolina coasts. Refined oil quieter, refiners being disinclined to sell at the margin narrowed by the increase in the crude ceiling price.

San Francisco—Aug. 6

What apparently was nothing more than a rumor created a bull market in sardine oil for a brief period during the week, and a reported substantial quantity moved into contract out of the new season at the new ceiling figure of 66.75c. per gallon. At the same time, with the first of August at hand, the fishermen failed to go out for the new season, and the shore plants are standing idle while negotiations continue for a fish price settlement. Rumor that the government plans to create a stockpile of sardine oil.

—Continued on page 47

Oils and Fats Statistics:—Second Quarter

The following statistics, compiled by the Bureau of Census, show the domestic production and consumption of the principal technical and edible oils and fats during the second quarter and the factory and warehouse stocks at the close of the period:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds			
	Factory operations for the quarter ending June 30			Factory and warehouse stocks June 30,
	Production 1942	Production 1941	Consumption 1942	1942
Babassu, crude	[2].....	12,475,000	4,930,000	17,480,000
Babassu, refined	722,000	6,378,000	2,834,000	459,000
Castor	48,276,000	34,965,000	27,665,000	34,654,000
Chinawood	878,000	2,251,000	3,224,000	32,425,000
Coconut, crude	17,740,000	81,054,000	35,085,000	126,087,000
Coconut, refined	13,512,000	90,962,000	12,995,000	10,017,000
Corn, crude	63,097,000	50,326,000	60,560,000	26,074,000
Corn, refined	54,689,000	41,920,000	26,690,000	22,310,000
Cottonseed, crude	147,263,000	210,737,000	243,148,000	51,291,000
Cottonseed, refined	224,857,000	363,990,232	232,482,000	369,745,000
Linseed	241,015,000	183,309,000	151,183,000	225,615,000
Olive, edible	.....	.....	358,000	7,424,000
Olive, inedible	[2].....	.....	126,000	663,000
Palm, crude	.....	.....	25,354,000	99,253,000
Palm, refined	161,000	22,759,000	1,868,000	9,684,000
Palmkernel, crude	[2].....	[2].....	370,000	697,000
Palmkernel, refined	124,000	2,813,000	232,000	546,000
Peanut, virgin and crude[1]	10,209,000	39,768,000	10,951,000	9,065,000
Peanut, refined	10,111,000	38,101,000	9,464,000	19,085,000
Perilla	.....	.....	720,000	2,985,000
Rapeseed	.....	.....	3,262,000	14,252,000
Sesame	.....	.....	106,000	130,000
Soybean, crude	167,945,000	141,180,000	164,880,000	78,719,000
Soybean, refined	147,269,000	126,301,000	123,400,000	76,098,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	.....	1,098,000	12,485,000
All other	13,815,000	5,512,000	12,008,000	34,984,000
Fish Oils[3]				
Cod and codliver	245,000	239,000	3,949,000	11,144,000
Fish oils	[4]7,871,000	[4]11,384,000	30,076,000	97,503,000
Marine mammal oils	41,000	90,000	8,773,000	51,893,000
Animal Fats				
Lard, including neutral lard	404,373,000	380,376,000	5,661,000	98,708,000
Neatsfoot oil	1,460,000	1,007,000	2,305,000	2,808,000
Rendered pork fat	42,385,000	38,362,000	16,098,000	15,689,000
Tallow, edible	27,009,000	22,191,000	12,912,000	11,557,000
Tallow, inedible	224,446,000	202,132,000	342,280,000	237,108,000
Greases				
Bone	8,585,000	8,086,000	250,000	1,331,000
Brown	26,657,000	24,635,000	13,425,000	12,110,000
Garbage and other	9,322,000	7,894,000	9,278,000	10,508,000
House	10,948,000	10,563,600	4,297,000	4,200,000
Tankage	12,370,000	12,470,000	1,244,000	3,065,000
White	34,014,000	30,313,000	29,383,000	13,233,000
Wool	4,107,000	3,625,000	3,479,000	5,185,000
Yellow	35,184,000	31,139,000	73,673,000	52,412,000
Other Products				
Acidulated soap stock	15,646,000	14,580,000	15,145,000	32,733,000
Cottonseed foots, 50% basis	28,002,000	30,014,000	33,626,000	25,116,000
Cottonseed foots, distilled	11,052,000	10,118,000	8,251,000	2,025,000
Fatty acids	22,323,000	42,604,000	17,177,000	13,843,000
Fatty acids, distilled	20,679,000	13,273,000	12,151,000	12,898,000
Glycerin, chemically pure	1,903,000	27,334,000	6,654,000	33,377,000
Glycerin, crude, 80% basis	59,242,000	66,403,000	61,717,000	15,979,000
Glycerin, dynamite	26,272,000	25,884,000	14,479,000	26,799,000
Hydrogenated oils	220,454,000	244,910,000	212,819,000	27,546,000
Lard oil	17,622,000	14,779,000	8,232,000	5,490,000
Miscellaneous soap stock	662,000	634,000	731,000	1,298,000
Oleo oil	27,304,000	24,540,000	6,108,000	9,629,000
Red oil	21,289,000	19,489,000	12,985,000	[5]12,986,000
Shortening	246,304,000	410,382,000	622,000	63,208,000
Stearic acid	13,628,000	13,589,000	5,251,000	[6]10,413,000
Stearin, animal, edible	14,991,000	11,461,000	9,969,000	5,982,000
Stearin, animal, inedible	12,369,000	10,182,000	4,279,000	7,369,000
Stearin, vegetable	14,378,000	24,506,000	11,774,000	9,375,000
Tallow oil	2,408,000	2,671,000	2,027,000	2,069,000
Other vegetable oil foots, 50% basis	17,933,000	30,036,000	12,598,000	3,364,000
Other vegetable oil foots, distilled	583,000	542,000	33,000	235,000

[1] Agricultural Marketing Administration collected data from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers and includes consumption of certain vegetable oils by fish canners.
[4] Includes 1,290,000 pounds of herring and sardine, and 4,351,000 pounds of menhaden for 1942 and corresponding figures for 1941 of 2,663,000 and 6,625,000.
[5] Includes 4,630,000 and 2,727,000 pounds in hands of producers 1942 and 1941 respectively.
[6] Includes 2,935,000 and 982,000 pounds in hands of prodcuers 1942 and 1941 respectively.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons			
	Consumed quarter ending June 30		On hand June 30	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Castor beans	53,867	34,414	16,120	34,009
Copra	14,611	64,550	[2].....	28,109
Corn germs	96,546	75,245	608	588
Cottonseed	456,392	608,691	116,106	190,431
Flaxseed	350,723	262,809	111,022	98,017
Other kinds	14,436	17,329	18,039	2,216
Peanuts	[1].....	[1].....	[1].....	[1].....
Soybeans	554,917	474,897	348,713	254,428
Tung nuts	2,641	7,134	.....	716

[1] Not available.
[2] Included in other kinds.

Peanut Marketing Formula Drafted

—*Continued from page* 5

keting quota for the farm shall be adjusted upward by the amount by which the actual production of the farm acreage allotment exceeds the normal production thereof. Such adjustments shall be made as soon as practicable after the acreage of peanuts on the farm has been determined and the total production of peanuts on the farm is established from satisfactory records of the actual production presented to the county committee; provided, that an intermediate adjustment for any farm may be made earlier upon the request of any producer on the farm to whom a marketing card is issued if it is determined by the county committee that the actual production of the acreage of peanuts harvested at the time of the request exceeds the normal production of the farm acreage allotment.

Marketing Cards

One or more marketing cards (form PN-611) shall be issued for each farm from which peanuts of the 1942 crop will be marketed, regardless of whether a peanut acreage allotment has been determined for the farm for 1942.

A marketing card shall be issued to the operator of the farm and, if the county committee finds it will serve a useful purpose, to other producers on the farm.

Each marketing card issued for a farm shall show a number of pounds of peanuts which may be marketed thereunder as authorized quota sales.

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Fats Waste Under GMPR Ceiling

—*Continued from page* 3

represented an unsound distinction between renderers and independent collectors, as it is no more difficult to compute the ceiling in the case of sales to independent collectors than it is in the case of sales to renderers. Under the new amendment, the butcher may sell his waste materials to either the independent collector or the renderer at the same ceiling price.

Coincident with the amendment, the Price Administrator issued an order denying in part a protest made by Darling & Co., Chicago render, where relief has been granted in part. The concern had asked for removal of the price ceiling on waste animal materials at the industrial consumer level without presenting any evidence to support its objection that regulation of fat-producing waste materials would discourage conservation of such materials and reclamation of fats and oils therefore. Thus, the Price Administrator feels he would not be justified in removing the ceiling on the price of such materials set by the General Maximum Price Regulation.

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Oils, Fats, Waxes

Fish Oils

—*Continued from page* 46

The fishermen this year are asking $25 per ton for raw fish, with the plants offering $22. Fishermen received $17.50 last season. The new season opened here August 1.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Steady at previous quotations. Fair inquiry for spot material.

Lard.—Local cash market firm. Fair movement of moderate quantities.

Tallow.—Fair shipments on contracts. New business quieter. Market steady.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Sales of fats and greases are in fairly good volume. Choice white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, prime, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, 8⅝c. per pound. Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

			Closing	
	High	Low	Aug. 7	July 30
Cash	$12.90	$12.80	$12.85	$12.90
Oct.	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85
Dec.	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90

Animal Oils

Degras.—Consumers purchasing for current needs. Spot supplies generally light.

Lard.—Fair movement of small lots to local and other consumers. Market steady.

Neatsfoot.—Steady movement into consuming channels. Spot trade quiet.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. to 14¾c. per pound; oleo oil, extra, 13c. to 13.04c. per pound; oleo oil, prime, 12.75c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13⅝c. to 13¾c. per pound, tanks.

Waxes

Conditions in the market for waxes last week gave evidence of a very quiet state of affairs. On the whole, price regulation has removed one of the vitalizing elements in any market, and since consumers know about ceilings and the like, they are not fearing sudden and extraordinary advances in prices at a time when they are short of the market. Anticipation of requirements over the more distant future becomes less a practice of consumers as a whole, and the result is a quiet market that barely escapes dullness and total inactivity.

Soap Sales Off 32%

Sales of soap, not including liquid soap, in the three months ending June 30, totalled 601,801,810 pounds, according to sixty-seven manufacturers filing reports with the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers. This compares with 896,000,000 pounds in the first three months of 1942, and is a drop of 32.8 percent. It compares with 890,000,000 pounds in the second quarter of 1941, a drop of 32.4 percent. It is 4.8 less than the "average" quarter in the five years 1935 through 1939. Liquid soap sales totalled 1,596,191 gallons.

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Hopkinson Heads Fisheries Committee of War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

Lawrence T. Hopkinson, chief of the fishery section of the War Production Board Food Branch, has been made chairman of the Fisheries Committee of the Foods Requirements Committee. The fisheries committee, established by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson will serve the Foods Requirements Committee, the War Production Board, and other appropriate government agencies in an advisofy capacity on matters relating to the suppy, conservation, allocation, importation and rationing of fish and fishery products.

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L.C.L. Shipments to Armed Forces ODT No. 1 Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Defense Transportation has issued a general permit allowing rail carriers to accept less-than-carload freight shipments for the armed forces on maneuvers without regard to the provisions of general order ODT No. 1.

The permit, general permit ODT No. 1-2, effective August 3, covers merchandise in closed cars "for the armed forces of the United States in connection with field maneuvers, destined to or shipped from any depot, warehouse or other facility of such armed forces." General Order ODT No. 1, which became effective May 1, prohibits railroads from accepting l.c.l. carload shipments unless the cars are loaded to at least eight tons.

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HIGH AND LOW MELTING POINTS
COLORS: BLACK AMBER YELLOW
SOLUBLE CUTTING OILS
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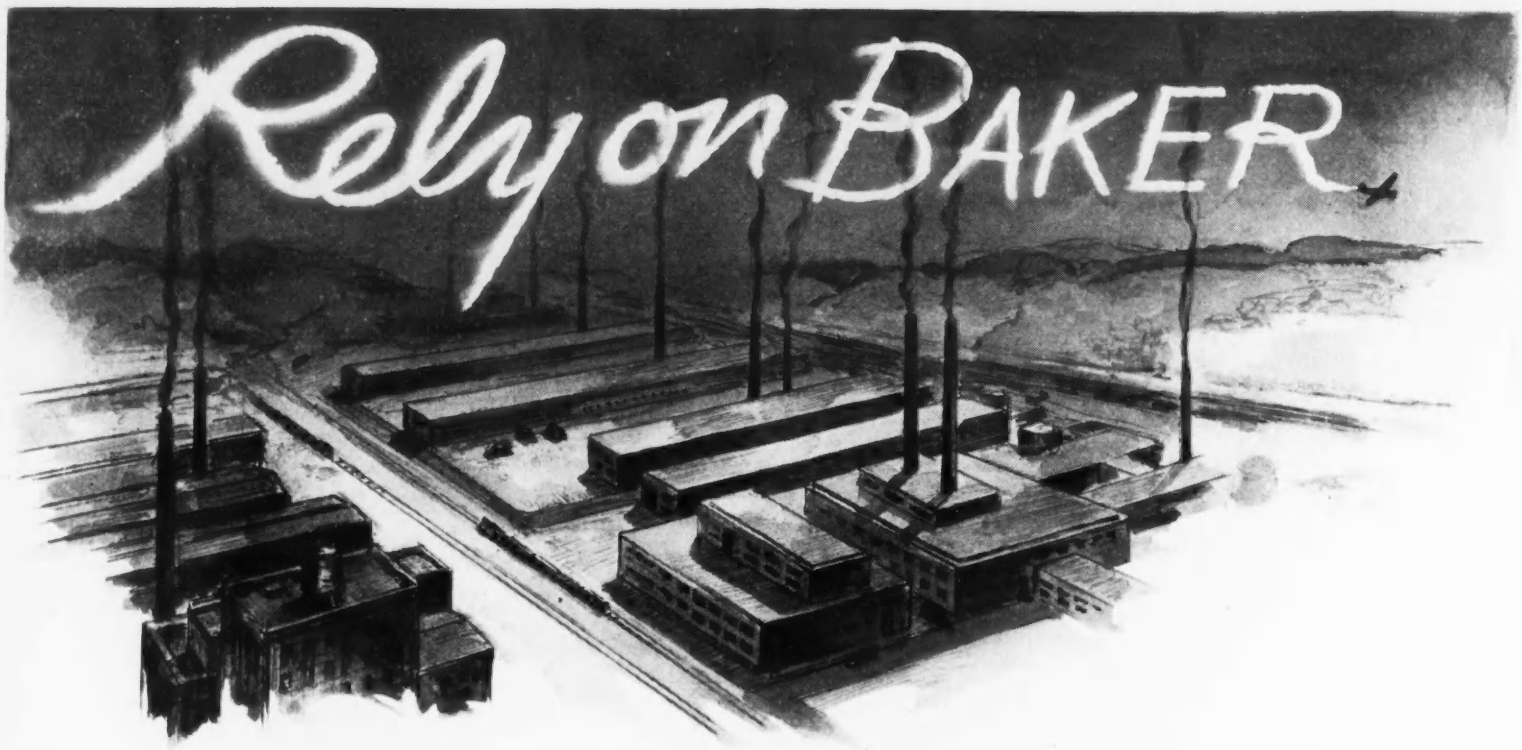

For High Purity Chemicals and Tonnage Producing Capacity

As war's demands create new manufacturing problems involving the use of chemicals for your company, look to Baker.

When it is necessary to have tonnage chemicals to high purity standards or exacting custom-built specifications, look to Baker.

For years, "Baker service" has meant *purity by the ton*. We used that standard as a motto in peaceful days. We feel it is a victory weapon now.

Now, with emergency work and the need for tonnage chemicals of exacting specifications, we invite you to call upon Baker and rely upon Baker as a reliable source of supply—for Baker Chemicals have laboratory exactness.

Should you have a war-time problem Baker will gladly contribute the combined knowledge of its Technical, Executive and Manufacturing staffs. Your inquiries are invited.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., Executive Offices and Plant: Phillipsburg, N.J.
Branch Offices: New York, Philadelphia and Chicago

Baker's
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

WPB Order Issues Definitive Import List of Materials for Which Cargo Space Will Be Granted—Chemical and Drug Distributors Under License

Two orders, one by the War Production Board and the other by Office of Price Administration, overshadowed all other developments in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week. The WPB order set up a list of materials which alone will be given cargo space on ships coming to the United States. It applies to American and United Nations owned ships. The War Shipping Administration was associated with this amendment to order M-63. The OPA order placed all distributors selling chemicals or drugs covered by specific price regulations under license. Retailers already licensed under GMPR not affected. Details elsewhere.

The market continued its broad, active aspect throughout the period. Demand was heavy and supplies were generally insufficient fully to meet the requirements of all possible buyers. Naturally, buyers with war contracts, plus the definite needs of the armed forces of the nations, got the call over all else. It was clearer than ever that ordinary civilian needs must be pared down if the larger need is to be met.

The period under review developed no changes in the market. On the whole, the situation was one of substantial strength, but through the Office of Price Administration more than a modicum of price stability has been achieved. And some of the achievements have resulted from voluntary action by the leading factors in industry.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
236.6	**236.6**	**236.6**	**221.6**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetone.—War program taking large quantities. Some with orders report inability to secure goods in open market. Price range very wide.

Acid, Boric.—Demand and sales excellent. Very firm and stable.

Acid, Citric.—Very good activity. Undertones firm. Little material in open market. Sales concentrated on producers.

Acid, Cacodylic.—No surplus stocks, most quarters. However, scarcity less than in recent past.

Acid, Gallic.—Scarce. Strong. Due to raw material scarcity. New raw material being developed. Destined for tanning industry.

Acid, Gluconic.—Very good, steady, active, firm market.

Acid, Lactic.—Consumption, USP grade excellent. Very firm.

Acid, Mandelic.—Fair stocks available. Very steady undertones.

Acid, Nicotinic.—Steady at recent decline. Demand in fine volume. Outlook favors active future consumption.

Acid, Nicotinic Amide.—Recent reduction brought new low for item. Demand fine, expansive. Conditions continue recent tendency.

Acid, Pyrogallic. — Raw material scarcity pronounced. New raw material being developed. Product destined now for tanning industry.

Acid, Tannic.—New raw material in sight. Comes from Mexico and Florida. Possibly the Bahama Islands. Project looks to supplying tanners.

Acid, Tartaric.—Very good demand for every pound available. Real need for more raw material. Difficult to increase supplies.

Agar.—Goods permitted space in import cargo ships by WPB order. Difficult to find foreign source. Domestic source main supply for future.

Alcohol.—No lifting of the fog enclosing snythetic rubber program and its need for alcohol. Each day brings talk of new ways of production. War consumption of alcohol remains high and without possible decrease in nearby future. Market under complete stabilization and control by Federal authority.

Aloe.—WPB provides for cargo space on ships incoming from primary market. Local market firm, reasonable active.

Aloin.—Interest sustained at volume recently prevailing. Undertone firm in keeping with raw material position.

Ammonia Benzoate.—Short as to prompt delivery supplies. Firm as to price. Excellent as to demand.

Ammonia Citrate.—Fairly broad market finds deliveries fairly prompt. No surplus, however.

Amyl Alcohol.—Broad, active market. Full maintenance of prices.

Argols.—WPB assures importers being granted cargo space on ships incoming from foreign ports. Real need for every pound obtainable from whatever source.

Atropine.—Situation as to supply not quite so desperate as in recent past. New production noted.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Some say that real shortage exists in subgallate because of scarcity of gallic acid. Others say their position is very fair. A much larger market would be welcome for most salts within group.

Borax.—Strong, active market. Fu-

Quinine

Quinine was one of the most potent and important weapons used by MacArthur's men in their fight down the Batan Peninsula. They fought two battles:—One against the Japs, for which they used guns. The other against malaria, with quinine as the weapon. And surrender to the Japs followed swiftly when the quinine ran out. It might be said that malaria won the Battle of Bataan.

Quinine is the specific for malaria, and malaria has always been specifically and rightly associated with marshes and swamps where breeds the mosquito that carries the germ.

But before science put the finger on the mosquito as the medium of infection, mankind thought it got malarial fever from breathing the stench-laden air of marshes and swamps.

The word "malaria" is testimony to that fact. It was an 18th century Italian named Torti who gave the fever its name. He coined "malaria" by contracting the two Italian words *Mala*., meaning bad, and *Aria*, meaning air—bad air, in other words.

That American forces fighting in the marshes and swamps may have only one fight on their hands—licking the Axis—the Federal government is striving to supply them inexhaustible stores of quinine. Never again shall American arms surrender to General Malaria.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHEMICAL KESSCO PRODUCTS SPECIALTIES

Manufacturers of

GLYCERYL MONO STEARATE
Pure and Self-emulsifying

DIGLYCOL STEARATE
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ACID EMULSIFIERS
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Other Esters to Meet Individual Requirements

For use as:

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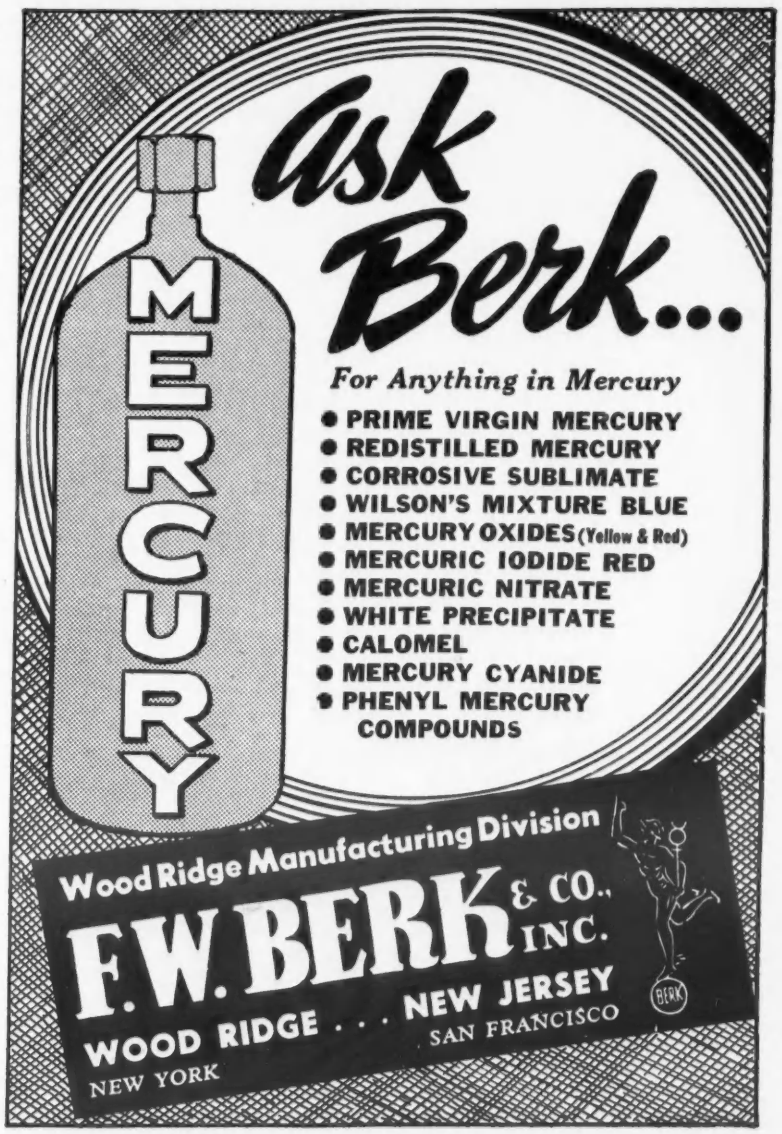

CHEMICALS
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Pharmaceutical *Industrial*

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Powdered form, at present, can be shipped promptly

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Palatability, mildness of odor and taste, together with guaranteed and tested minimum potencies have made PEDER DEVOLD COD LIVER OIL practically the standard in the Trade. In spite of the present difficulties, we continue to supply quantity and quality.

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HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
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WORLD WAR I
NOW IN
WORLD WAR II

OUR laboratories are answering the challenge of keeping pace with the unprecedented demand for alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives for domestic consumption and for export to the other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Our alkaloidal chemists and botanical staff are cooperating with you to the utmost in coping with the present emergency in regard to our supplying this vital group of drug products. The service that we are rendering is backed by twenty-four years of continuous production of alkaloids, World War I experience, comprehensive research endeavors, and extensive manufacturing facilities.

INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

ture demand expected to equal present call without difficulty. Difficulty may come in ability of mines to produce.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—WPB lists metal and flue dust for priority in shipping space from foreign parts to U. S. Consumption at high levels.

Caffeine.—Import under certificate specified in most recent WPB order concerning shipping space priorities. Market strong. Domestic producers strive to meet consumer needs. No price ceiling announcement from OPA as yet.

Calcium Gluconate.—Firm. Demand well maintained. Volume up to recent levels. Prices stabilized.

Calcium Sulphocarbolate. — Stocks on short side. Very firm.

Calcium Mandalate.—Fair stocks receive excellent call. Very firm undertones.

Camphor Monobromate.—Stocks limited. No major increase likely. Prices strongly maintained. Fair request.

Castor Oil.—WPB orders priority on shipping space for imported beans. Also, for castor oil. Market strong in all respects.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Strong market conditions persist in castor oil. Orders holding up well. Offerings limited. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½.

Codliver Oil.—WPB gives shipping space priority on goods of foreign origin. Every gallon obtainable needed. Strong and active market.

Cocaine.—Provision for imports of raw materials made by WPB. Provides priority on shipping space from primary market. Cocaine firm and well stabilized.

Cocoa Butter.—Leading factors report none available on open market.

Codeine.—Firm. Good activity. Care exercised on all sales. War needs get first call.

Cream of Tartar. Good demand. No excessive supply. Firm prices.

Ether.—War Production Board has stock, 12,000 pounds sulphuric ether, available for sale. Contact nearest WPB district office.

Fish Liver Oils.—Consuming requirement to be excellent. Must compensate for the absence of formerly controlling oils. Stocks believed to be excellent on Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Market continues quiet. Practically no purchasing outside of government buying, and trade is waiting for final announcement on price ceiling.

Formaldehyde.—War program keeps stocks low for sales on other account. Stability and heavy consumption the feature.

Glycerin.—Possible roll-back in prices still in hands of OPA. Studies possibly not complete. Any action to be applicable to industry as whole. Roll-back would require reduction in raw material costs.

Chicago, Aug. 5. — Reasonably good business in glycerin. Trade waiting government price developments. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Mercurials. — Firm. Very active. Consumption, technical red oxide at high levels.

Methanol. — Consumption recording high levels of production. War program has inexhaustible requirement. Firm, stabilized prices.

Opium.—Arrivals of replenishment supplies noted. Welcomed to protect war need for derived products. Shipping space assured for future export to U. S.

Quicksilver.—Requirements of nation being well met. No surplus on open market. Government a buyer when such becomes available. Acts through appointed agents.

San Francisco, Aug. 5. — Quicksilver rather freely obtainable here at $190 to $191 per flask. Business for immediate shipment reported last week. Relative to report Metals Reserve Corporation will continue purchase of quicksilver through December, 1943, further interpretation here says purchases will be limited to mines of six to 90 flasks per month capacity. Another understanding is that the government will set up purchasing department on the Coast and that $188 per flask will be paid for metal delivered to collection depots here.

Quinine.—Firm, broad, active market. Control of supplies tight. Every effort made to increase stocks. War needs of troops to grow. Test will be ability of troops to fight malaria as well as foes.

Riboflavin.—Steady at recent price decline. Demand at excellent volume. Production pressed without letup.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Monday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅞	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅞	35⅛	23½

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George Omohundro, formerly of the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, has been named plant manager for Eastern Tar Products Corporation, Norfolk, Va.

La. Drug Act Amended

The Louisiana State food, drugs, and cosmetic act has been amended to reduce the annual charge for the examination and investigation of products required to be registered under the act; to make registration effective only after examination and approval of labels and products by the board of health; to revise the procedure for the seizure and condemnation of adulterated, misbranded and unregistered products, and to authorize the board to condemn and destroy, as a nuisance, any meat, sea food, poultry, vegetables, fruit or other perishable article found to be unsafe for human consumption.

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Baily & Son Pharmaceuticals Sold by Royal Drug Co.

Royal Drug Sundries Company, New York, purchased the assets of the James Baily & Son, wholesale druggist, Baltimore, and in turn sold at auction, August 3 and 4, the major portion of the cosmetics, sundries, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, equipment and office furniture. Sale of paints, school supplies and novelties will be sold at auction August 10 and 11 at Baltimore.

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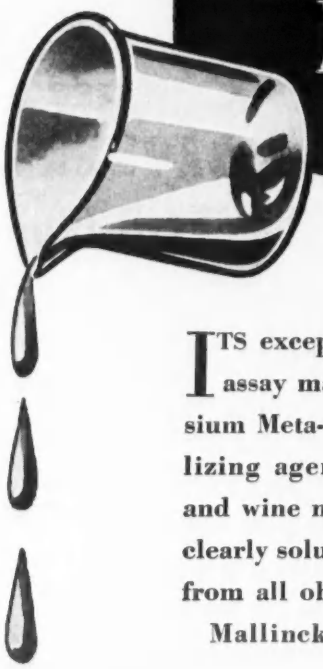
Package & Container Corp. Names Crabtree Vice-Pres.

William O. Crabtree, until recently head of War Production in New York, has joined the Package & Container Corporation, this city, as vice-president. Prior to his work on the WPB, which started with the organization of the New York Branch, Mr. Crabtree was president of the Crabtree Refrigeration Corporation of Long Island city. He also was formerly vice-president and treasurer of the Kelvinator Sales Corporation. The Package & Container Corporation designs and manufactures non-metallic containers suitable for packing most products formerly carried in metal or glass.

You Get A Crystal Clear Solution when you use Mallinckrodt POTASSIUM META-BISULFITE



ITS exceptional purity and high assay make Mallinckrodt Potassium Meta-Bisulfite the ideal sterilizing agent for use by brewers and wine makers. It is readily and clearly soluble in water, and is free from all objectionable impurities.

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FINE CHEMICALS Mallinckrodt SINCE 1867

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75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CHEMICAL USERS

MILK SUGAR
(LACTOSE)

Produced at Our Gustine, Cal., Plant

Highest Quality

Powdered Impalpable

Best Prices

"When you think of MILK SUGAR, think of S-K-F"

LARGEST INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS

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SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES

Philadelphia, Pa.

ZINC OXIDE

FIRSTOLINE TRADE MARK GENUINE FRENCH PROCESS ZINC OXIDE — SPECIAL ZINC PIGMENTS — METALS AND METAL POWDERS

GENUINE FRENCH PROCESS
FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL, COSMETIC AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

"FLUORESCENT SPECIAL"
U S P – Zinc Powder – C P

•

"LUMINESCENT GRADE"
C P – Zinc Powder – U S P

•

AMERICAN PROCESS ZINC OXIDE
ZINC CARBONATE – ZINC STEARATE
ZINC SULPHATE

•

ZINC DUST, ALL GRADES

•

SPECIAL ZINC PIGMENTS
"Carbonox" – "Crystalox" – "Firstopone" – "Metalox"

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COPPER SULPHATE
All Grades in Small and Large Crystals, Granular and Snow
MONOHYDRATED
Copper Carbonate – Copper Oxide

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NICKEL SULPHATE
SINGLE SALTS, Imported and Domestic Grades

AMERICAN FIRSTOLINE CORPORATION
420 Lexington Avenue New York, N. Y.

ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE S-D
REACTIVE——MEDICINAL GRADE

POWDER—Of medicinal purity—contains not less than 50% Al_2O_3—high reactivity factor.

For tablets, powders and dry pharmaceuticals.

Available in different densities.

CONCENTRATED GEL—in 3 types

F-500 For suspensions of viscous type
For mineral oil-alumina emulsions

F-1000 For suspensions of milky mobile type
For proprietaries containing small to moderate amounts of dry medicinals as magnesium trisilicate, kaolin, etc.

F-2000 For proprietaries containing a large proportion of dry medicinals.

Samples, specifications and further information on request

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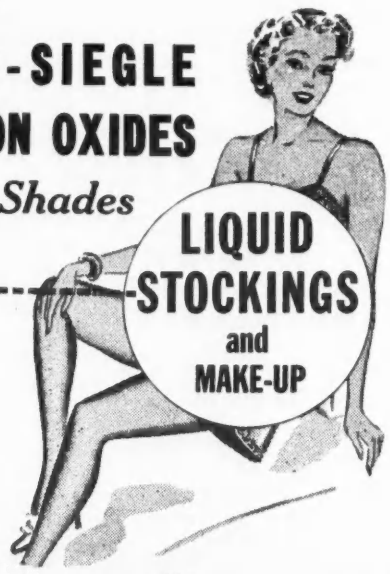
America's most successful manufacturers use
ANSBACHER-SIEGLE COSMETIC IRON OXIDES
in Suntan Shades
for ---------- **LIQUID STOCKINGS and MAKE-UP**



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U. S. WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS

Ansbacher Siegle CORPORATION
Manufacturers of Fine Chemical Pigment Colors
General Offices, Works, and Laboratories
ROSEBANK, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit San Francisco, Toronto, Can.

Vegetable Oils Needed from Latin America

—*Continued from page 7*

shortages threaten in practically all types of leather which has resulted in increased demand for artificial leather the production of which consumes large quantities of castor oil. Sulphonated castor oil is used as a mordant in finishing cotton and wool fabrics of the types used in military uniforms. Prior to 1938, this use accounted for approximately 25 percent of our castor oil consumption. The ability of castor oil to break emulsions is also of extreme importance, particularly in the petroleum industry where very large quantities are used for this purpose.

Imports of castorseed have varied from 114,000,000 to 394,000,000 pounds during the past six years as is indicated in table 6. Formerly large quantities of castorseed were imported from British India but in recent years these imports have been entirely supplanted by imports from Brazil and Haiti.

Table 6

Imports of Castor Beans, 1936-41

	Pounds
1936	164,077,000
1937	146,808,000
1938	114,072,000
1939	162,611,000
1940	237,789,000
1941	394,450,000

According to a report of the United States Tariff Commission (3) "the seed of the castor plant, which is a perennial in the tropics and an annual in the temperate zones, is gathered principally by a large number of producers as a sideline. The seed is picked from wild or semicultivated plants, growing for the most in out-of-the-way places on waste land, around houses, on the margins of gardens, fields, and roads, or interplanted with other crops. The plants must be picked over several times as the seeds ripen."

Ordinarily, castorseed cannot be grown in the United States in competition with South America where the plant is uncultivated. In the first place, only annual varieties can be raised satisfactorily in this country, whereas, Brazilian plantings are perennial, having a total useful life of five or six years. Furthermore, the producing areas in Brazil are extremely dry during the harvest season, and the dryness makes threshing fairly easy. The chief factor, however, is the low-priced labor available in Brazil for the large amount of handwork involved in harvesting and handling the crop.

It is difficult to obtain an accurate estimate of the potential production of castorseed in Brazil because the amount harvested depends upon the price which, in turn, depends upon the export demand. The 1940 crop was estimated at 165,000 short-tons, compared with 139,000 in 1939. Persons familiar with the castor oil industry and with Brazilian production believe that a production goal of 250,000 short-tons annually is not too high and could probably be reached or closely approached if proper price inducements were offered.

Considerable experimental work is being carried on in Caribbean and Central American countries with the view to introducing the castor plant as a cultivated crop. Argentina produces small quantities of castorseed, estimated at about 2,000 tons annually. It has been stated that consideration has been given to growing castorseed as a cultivated crop in Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, and elsewhere in Latin America.

Castorseed enters the United States free of excise tax, but is subject to a duty of ¼ cent per pound. The trade agreements with Brazil and Colombia bound the excise tax free and reduced the prior duty from ½ cent to ¼ cent a pound.

Even though tung oil may recapture after the war part of the market it held in the United States prior to the present war, the demand for castor oil will still remain relatively large, since it has been found to possess inherent characteristics which adapt it to processes and products where no other oil can substitute for it. Consequently there should be a ready market in the United States for a very large portion of the castor seed produced in Latin America.

Flaxseed

Linseed oil, the product derived by crushing flaxseed, is the most important drying oil to the United States in point of volume. Ordinarily it accounts for approximately three-fourths of all the oils used directly and indirectly in the drying oil industries.

The principal source of flaxseed in the Western Hemisphere are Argentina, the United States, Uruguay, and Canada in the order of production. Data on production of flaxseed in these countries for the period 1936-41 are shown in table 7.

The principal use to which linseed oil is put is in the manufacture of paints and varnishes for protecting nearly all types of surfaces from damage by the elements. Linoleum and other floor coverings are produced mainly from oils of the linseed oil type. Oilcloth and other coated fabrics also depend upon the use of these oils to impart to them their impervious surfaces. Printing inks consist mainly of such oils. One of the most essential uses for linseed and similar oils is as a core-binder for foundry sands. Needless to say, the manufacture of practically all machinery, military and otherwise, would become impossible if the supply of core oils for producing castings should be interrupted. These oils are also consumed in large volume for manufacturing alkyd resins.

Table 7

Flaxseed: Production in the Western Hemisphere by Countries

	Bushels of 56 pounds			
	Argentina*	United States	Uruguay*	Canada
1936	76,200,000	5,273,000	3,011,000	1,795,000
1937	60,603,000	7,089,000	3,728,000	774,000
1938	55,509,000	8,152,000	4,409,000	1,259,000
1939	39,935,000	20,152,000	4,693,000	2,044,000
1940	58,894,000	30,886,000	.....	3,189,000
1941	66,925,000	31,485,000	.....	6,473,000

* Figures for Argentina and Uruguay are for the crop sown in the year designated.

The United States is the largest consumer of flaxseed for oil (see table 8), and Argentina the largest producer. The latter country produces approximately one-half of the world production of this seed. Flax is grown in the Parana river basin.

Table 8

Flaxseed Produced, Imported and Crushed in the United States

	Bushels of 56 pounds			
	Domestic production	Imports	Seed crushed	Oil produced, pounds
1936	5,273,000	15,365,000	24,056,000	455,959,000
1937	7,089,000	28,032,000	33,967,000	665,099,000
1938	8,152,000	15,364,000	22,700,000	440,614,000
1939	20,152,000	16,028,000	28,868,000	584,508,000
1940	30,886,000	11,825,000	31,560,000	606,246,000
1941	31,485,000	21,122,000	44,854,000	868,057,000

In Argentina and in Uruguay in the region north and northeast of the Rio de la Plata, the growing season is the reverse of that in the United States, so that seeding occurs from May to September and harvesting from December to January. The

—*Continued on page 55*

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Brown Company—*Chloroform*
Hawaiian Pineapple Co.—*Citric Acid*
Zinsser & Co.—*Gallic Acid, Tannic Acid*
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PRP Certificate Delay Remedied

—Continued from page 3

delivery in October up to 40 percent of their indicated requirements, and for delivery in October and November up to 70 percent of such requirements, prior to receiving their certificates. However, all material delivered under the interim procedure in either the third or fourth quarter must be deducted from the amounts authorized on the certificate when it is received and such deliveries are subject to all other orders and restrictions issued by WPB.

It is anticipated that fourth-quarter PRP certificates issued as a result of applications which are submitted as required by August 10 will be mailed back to the applicants soon after the middle of September, after necessary calculations and overall requirements determinations have been made. However, some companies will find it necessary to place orders for October and November delivery before their fourth-quarter certificates are received, and today's amendment is designed to make this possible.

Another paragraph of the amendment adds silver to the list of metals which must be considered in determining whether or not a company is a Class I producer required to operate under PRP, and removes from the list ferro-alloying agents, oxides and other compounds of non-ferrous metals previously contained in paragraphs (b) and (c) of the Metals List.

Outside Continental U.S.

Mandatory use of the Production Requirements Plan by companies located outside continental United States which would otherwise be required to apply under PRP for the fourth quarter of 1942 has been rescinded by Amendment No. 1 to Exemption No. 1 of Priorities Regulation No. 11, announced today by the Director General for Operations.

Because of uncertainties and delays in communication, Class I producers—normally required to apply under PRP—located in Alaska, the Panama Canal Zone and other territories and possessions of the United States were previously given until September 15 to file fourth-quarter applications. Since the same difficulties might make it impossible to return the processed PRP certificates in time to be of use, today's amendment exempts such companies from mandatory use of PRP until further notice.

Vegetable Oil From Latin America

—Continued from page 53

weather in Argentina is erratic, and heavy rainfall or dry weather influences the yield which is reflected in the wide range of production over a series of years.

In Argentina, the flaxseed surplus is extremely acute because European markets have been closed since the start of the war. In January, 1941, there was a surplus of about 88,000,000 bushels of seed, of which about 35,000,000 bushels were from last year's crop. In addition, the Uruguayan surplus amounted to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 bushels. Normally, domestic utilization in Argentina accounts for 8,000,000 bushels of which only 1,000,000 bushels are crushed for oil. During 1942, however, the Argentine Grain Board, or Junta, plans to divert 6,000,000 bushels to crushing. November 15, 1941, flax sales in Argentina were taken over by the Junta, a government selling agency. Since that date, prices have been advanced more or less regularly to keep pace with the Duluth market. Only old crop seed is being exported, and it is probable that new seed will not be released until the old crop is disposed of.

Another factor in the price situation is the recent tariff revision which became effective November 15, 1941, under a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina. For the "duration," the United States tariff will be 32.5 cents per bushel, instead of 65 cents, the former rate. The problems of Argentine supplies, shipping rates, tariffs, and so on, are insignificant in comparison with the task of maintaining ocean shipments at a high rate.

A considerable market exists in the United States for Argentine and Uruguayan flaxseed and only the problem of transportation awaits solution. It is hoped that movement of seed will soon be resumed at an accelerated rate.

(To be continued)

N.Y. Drug Industry Salvage Group Formed

The drug industry has been recruited in the nations' salvage drive with the formation of a committee to work under the Industrial Salvage Committee for Greater New York. John Glossinger, president of American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., was named chairman of the group at a luncheon held in the Roosevelt hotel, this city, August 5.

The committee was urged by Mr. Glossinger and R. Merrill Decker, regional director of the industrial salvage section of the War Production Board, to see that manufacturers release for scrap as much obsolete materials and equipment from their plants as possible.

Other members named to the committee were:—J. R. de Saxe, vice-president of American Druggists Syndiate, Inc., vice-chairman; C. C. Carlso, vice-president of Schieffelin & Co.; John W. James, president of Towns & James; R. F. Spalding, general manager of Arlington Chemical Co.; E. B. Gallagher, general manager of Lederle Laboratories; M. Kiss, vice-president of Ex-Lax, Inc.; I. Danchig, president of Odmant Drug & Chemical Company; L. A. Klein, vice-president of W. R. Warner Company; J. V. Powers, general manager of E. Fougera & Co.; Lester Dick, vice-president of G. Stoddard Pharmaceuticals, and Joseph Bander, vice-president of Purepac Corporation.

Exports to Be Rerouted Overland to Open Ports

—Continued from page 5

from Pacific ports rather than from Atlantic or Gulf ports.

It was suggested that all adjustments be made immediately in order to meet any redirection of shipments without delay or confusion. This procedure will assure the most available shipping space for the most essential goods, it was added.

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Analyses of average reports compared with U. S. P. requirements are as follows:

	U. S. P. Standard	TOTAQUINE-PENICK Average of Assays
QUININE ANHYDROUS	Not less than 10%	27.06%
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New Crop Belladonna Leaves Offered at Sensational Price Decline —Henbane Also Reduced—Lack of Demand Brings Goldenseal Down — Digitalis Holds

Hard work during the months since last Spring crystalized last week in sharp lowering of quotations on belladonna leaves and goldenseal root; a less sensational recession in quotations on new crop henbane leaves; and a considerable drop in domestic angelica root.

Last Spring cultivation projects were started in belladonna, and henbane. A large acreage has been brought through to maturity and crops of excellent quality are ready for the market. The reduction in the price of belladonna leaves was not accompanied by a decline in prices for the root but so far as known, little of the root cultivated is ready for the market.

Production of digitalis was very large and of excellent quality, but most of the present market price consists of actual production costs and, consequently, although the crop is very large, there has been no reduction in prices. The henbane reserve now in hand is insufficient to have brought about a decline comparable in severity with the drop in belladonna.

Goldenseal cultivation was no new project last Spring. The current decline traces to export markets being in eclipse and the domestic demand being insufficient to support cently prevailing prices.

The WPB amended its M-63 order, listing the imported botanical drugs for which cargo space will be allotted.

Balsams

Fir.—All sorts active. Strong in price. Moderate stocks.

Peru.—Steady. Fair demand. Stocks conservative.

Barks

Black Haw.—Country and spot prices show renewed strength. Demand not much improved. Stocks not excessive.

Cocillana.—Preparations fairly good against large requirements of Winter months. Quotations show stability.

Condurango.—Could well strengthen in price because of transport situation betwixt United States and primary market.

Elm.—Reserves gain. Trend seasonable. Prices steady. No signs of early change.

Soap.—Seems to be plenty of spot stock. Cost in Chile has raised. Local quotations followed. Those with consignment stocks turn axious sellers.

Beans

Tonka.—A firm, sturdy market with fair demand and freedom from exceptional competition.

Vanilla.—Firm in all respects. Stocks conservative. Chances poor for getting any more Bourbon beans. Financial problems sufficient to operate against further purchases. Have to do with getting insurance coverage that truly protects importer against all possible happenings.

Berries

Juniper.—Lowered to 40c. to 42c. per pound with little interest shown locally.

Prickly Ash.—Fair but not large primary market collections. Steady to firm prices in all quarters.

Flowers

Borage.—Limited quantities available. Quotations not far from nominal.

Calendula.—High prices testify to scarcity of stocks. Most sellers unable to offer anything.

Ipecac Root

Although some sellers of ipecac root are having difficulty buying root from whatever source to sell at a price permissible under the General Maximum Price Regulation of the Office of Price Administration, in the 17th century, when it first appeared in Europe, it was almost as hard to come by but for other reasons—mainly those of distance and transport.

By some chance now unknown, one Dr. Le Gras, Frenchman, got the root from Brazil and after killing or nearly killing patients to whom he administered huge doses, gave the root left over to one Clanquelle, an apothecary.

Along came a quack doctor named Helvetius who got a supply from Clanquelle. Helvetius may have been a quack, but he was smart enough to make a preparation which he learned to administer properly to a host of patients who recovered from dysentery as by magic.

Helvetius cured the Dauphin of France—the son of Louis XIV—and King Louis paid Helvetius $4,000 for the secret of the cure. The formula was a complex mixture of drugs only one of which proved efficacious. Helvetius called the efficacious root "Radix Antidysenterica," later identified as ipecac, though for a time it was called "Brazil Root."

Brazil was the sole source for many years, but the United States now draws supplies from Brazil, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The choice Brazilian root is called Matto Grosso, named from the collection area.

Price Changes

Advanced

Dill seed, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, Calicut, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian 110's, 5c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Angelica root, domestic, 20c. per lb.
Allspice, 1c. per lb.
Belladonna leaves, $1.20 per lb.
Cassia, China buts, 10c. per lb.
Canary seed, Syrian, afloat, 20c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, spot, 5c. per lb.
afloat, 2c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, ½c. per lb.
Persian, ½c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, whole, 25c. per lb.
powdered, 15c. per lb.
Henbane, 5c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, 1½c. per lb.
good, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Japanese Hontaka chillies, 1c. per lb.
domestic, Hontaka type, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, 3½c. per lb.
Cyprus, 9c. per lb.
domestic, Dalmatian type, 25c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppy, 1c. per lb.
Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
286.9	307.0	313.8	277.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ LEMON PEEL
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STROPHANTHUS KOMBE
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ THYME
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
✓ WHITE SQUILLS

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BOLDO LEAVES
BORRAGE FLOWERS
BUCHU LEAVES
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CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
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FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
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HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
MAHUANG, Chinese
MALEFERN ROOT
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED HULLED
SQUILL ROOT
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTUS SEED
THYME LEAVES
UVA URSA LEAVES
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An Announcement of Interest to Chemical Buyers...

Mr. Charles Hermann, formerly with McKesson-Robbins, in now with R. J. Prentiss & Company as vice-president in charge of Chemical, Gum and Allied Products. Mr. Hermann has been identified with the chemical business for 40 years and is an acknowledged expert on Industrial and Pharmaceutical Chemicals. To his friends in the trade we need only mention our phone number . . . WHitehall 3-8281. But to others, who have never profited from Mr. Hermann's vast chemical knowledge, we extend a cordial invitation to phone him and get acquainted.

R. J. PRENTISS & CO.
80 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Elder. — Fair quantities collected. Prices show stability, even strength. Not much call at moment.

Rose.—Some goods still available. Not much. Red practically extinct.

Saffron.—Firmer to steadier undertone to Spanish flowers. Downward movement in price checked. Demand still on low side. Plentiful stocks.

Gums

Arabic.—Sag in prices definitely at end. Losses of goods due for distribution makes spot stocks inherently more valuable. Conditions nearby primary market not favorable to continued arrival of stocks. Sellers reserved.

Benzoin.—Firm. Some business in Sumatra gum noted. Prices found very firm. Stocks not overly plentiful.

Camphor.—Total dependence on domestic synthetic, outside of isolated stocks natural material from Japan. Market stabilized. Ready market for everything obtainable. War program needs get first call.

Karaya.—Active. Sturdy and firm as to price. Fair stocks in reserve.

Tragacanth. — Sellers are reserved. Doubt ability to keep gum arriving from primary market. Quotations steady to firm.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna. — New crop offered. Sharp drop in price. Quoted $2.25 to $2.30 per pound. Quality very good.

Digitalis.—Stocks plentiful. Good quality. Reasonable price.

Henbane.—New crop quoted $2.10 per pound. Fair stock, good quality merchandise.

Sage.—New arrival from Cyprus. Price dropped to 35c. to 38c. per pound. Spanish also cheaper at 34½c. to 36c. California, Dalmatian type, down to $1 to $1.25 per pound as to grade.

Oregano.—Mexican item raised to 14c. to 14½c. per pound. Fair interest disclosed.

Stramonium.—No shortage likely. Not much current call.

Tarragon. — Limited stocks range $1.75 to $1.90 per pound.

Thyme.—Spanish shaved down to 25½c. to 26c. per pound. French virtually nominal.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead. — Little demand. Steady prices. Stocks fair in size.

Cassia Fistula.—Not too plentiful. Needs still supplied with fair promptness.

Ergot.—Steady. Little current activity. Trouble in getting Spanish goods here.

Irish Moss.—Not to be overly plentiful. Experiment in domestic collection not always profitable last year. Made sellers conservative this season as to financing collections.

Kola Nuts. — Portuguese merchant says can offer and ship here. Contrasts with the West Indies, the normal source.

Lycopodium. — None known to be definitely available.

Nux Vomica.—Every pound in hand being conserved against eventual stoppage of all replacements.

Roots

Angelica.—Domestic root in much better supply. Prices drop to minimum of 35c. per pound. Some have ceilings high as $1.35.

Belladonna. — No price announcement concerning root made parallel with the reduction on leaves.

Cube.—Strongly controlled by Federal distribution orders.

Colombo.—Stocks plentiful. Recent arrivals substantial. Future needs well covered.

Golden Seal. — Demand on export and domestic account subnormal. Stocks gain as crops are gathered. Prices dropped to $4 per pound for whole and $4.25 per powder. Buyers' market.

Turmeric.—Stocks have accumulated. Prices still lower. Alleppey, 9½c. to 10c. per pound. Madras, 10c. to 10½c. Quantities could be obtained for less with firm order in hand.

Seeds

Caraway. — Syrian, afloat, shows broad price range. Natural, 60c. per pound. Cleaned, 80c.

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Celery.—Arrivals from India break market to 45c. to 47c. per pound for spot and to 41c. to 42c. per pound for floating cargoes.

Cumin.—Morocco shaded to 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Persian, 15¼c. to 15¾c. Other kinds show easier undertone, especially Indian.

Dill.—Demand has slackened just when holders want minimum of 8⅝c. per pound. Not likely to hold there.

Hemp.—Reduced to 15c. to 15½c. per pound and reported dull.

Mustard.—All crop reports favorable. Many quotations confined to f.o.b. point of production basis.

Sesame.—Steadier than of late. Prices show more stability.

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican item reduced to 22c. to 22½c. per pound.

Cassia.—All save China buds remain in steady price position. Buds down to 75c. to 76c. per pound. Stocks of all kinds light.

Ginger.—No African offered in any quarter. Calicut root higher at 24½c. to 25c. Cochin bleached root available at 27c. to 27½c. per pound. Jamaica root lacks new development since Jamaica goverenment took over complete control of stocks and sales at source.

Nutmegs.—East India 110's higher at 70c. to 71c. per pound. West Indian material fractionally lower at 36½c. to 37c.

Paprika.—Chilean offered spot at 30½c. to 31c. per pound. Portuguese extra fancy lower at 40½c. to 41c. per pound; good, 40c. to 40½c.. Spanish unchanged in price but slightly unsettled.

Pepper.—Japanese Hontaka down to 40c. to 41c. per pound. Domestic choice Hontaka type shaded to 41c. to 42c. White peppers steady. Blacks on firm side.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from August 3 to August 7, inclusive, comprised 3 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.50	6.50	6.45@ 6.50
December	...	...	6.55 bid

Pimento. — Steady. Business in goods to arrive stopped pending Jamaican government creation of export machinery. Control absolute in Jamaica.

---V---

Postwar Problems Preparation

—Continued from page 3

and provide jobs, how it can finance the postwar adjustment period. This research should review every present, prospective, and possible activity of the company, and be prepared to make constructive, even if extremely novel, suggestions for the future welfare of the company and its customers and employees. Some companies have found it advantageous to set up a committee to function in this regard, including on such committees executives who might be expected to have an opportunity to put these recommendations into practice in the future; also to see to it that committee members include, where feasible, representatives from the engineering, manufacturing, experimentation, research, and sales divisions of the company.

2. Encourage each department head in a company to suggest changes in methods, procedure, and business policy which he believes would result in lower cost and greater market appeal —both for his own department and for the business as a whole.

3. Maintain sound managerial principles. Especially avoid every temptation to relax controls over expenses—the tendency to be liberal toward expense controls or expansion is stimulated both by the apparent prosperity of the war period and by government measures which discourage business thrift and caution.

4. Avoid excessive inventories. If manufacturers and jobbers avoid creating over-large inventories they will help the war program now and may avoid direct losses in the postwar period and help keep the sources of supply going then.

II. Financial Policy

1. Conserve financial resources to the greatest extent consistent with a sound research and development program, and, so far as tax laws, tax administration, and company earnings permit, establish substantial "rainy day" reserves so that business can carry on even over a difficult postwar period. Because of war work many companies are deferring maintenance expenditures and should be allowed to accumulate reserves for such expenditure when the war is over.

2. Keep capital liquid and usable, so far as practicable, so that it will be available for postwar activities.

3. If possible take extra heavy depreciation charge-offs now with due consideration for extra running time which justifies additional deduction. In addition to depreciation reserves build up, if possible, obsolescence funds.

4. Review carefully all company insurance policies during the war period, with a view to insuring company assets against an abnormal loss which would cripple the enterprise's postwar period prospects.

5. So far as possible avoid the assumption of obligations which might be unduly burdensome in the postwar period—for example, bank debt which might be called in this period, and note or bond obligations which might mature in that period. Disproportionate fixed charges in an adjustment period might jeopardize survival. Scrutinize carefully every contractual commitment which is likely to require delivery of excessive amounts of materials in the postwar period.

6. Study the possibility of improved cost and accounting methods.

7. Make periodic or constant studies of changes and trends in financing business and future capital needs; industry's financial needs can best be met through utilization of private capital.

8. Issue clear financial statements which will show income in relation to sales both before and after taxes.

III. Personnel

1. Adopt every effective way of accomplishing stabilization of employment.

2. Have ready for immediate adoption in the postwar period plans and methods for retraining the large number of employees who are now engaged in war production work of a special character and those who will be returned to industrial work from the armed forces.

3. Provide free interchange of ideas between management and employees in all matters and company policies of mutual interest, such as wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

4. Provide a wage level not less than equal to the general wage level for similar work in the community; the wage for each job being determined with regard for living conditions in the community, and relatively to other jobs in the plant—with due regard for skill, responsibility, experience, physical demands, and hazards which the job requires.

5. Maintain good working conditions; personal conveniences which appeal to the self-respect of employees; proper lighting, ventilation, and workroom temperatures, and a high standard of orderliness and cleanliness.

6. Encourage all employees to make suggestions for the improvement of methods and working conditions, with appropriate personal recognition when and if any given suggestion is adopted.

IV. Products and Markets

1. No company is too small to carry on or participate in research and development work in order to develop new products, new materials, and new designs to be introduced after the war is over. Such a program would provide a back-log of development which could be speedily put on a production basis, thereby permitting maximum retention of present employees and giving a maximum number of jobs to those returning from the armed forces. If any company finds it impossible to undertake and carry on such research and development work, then, if possible, it should endeavor to accomplish the same end through trade associations, technical institutions, colleges, or universities.

2. Carry on, if possible, research which will increase productivity to permit lower unit costs of production and lower cost to consumers, and discover methods which will improve existing products and new uses for them—thus giving the consumer more value for his money and creating more jobs in making better things for better living tomorrow.

V. Sales and Distribution

1. Prepare a sound sales, sales promotion, and distribution program to implement a sound research and development program joined with a program of increased productivity and lower cost to the consumer.

2. Utilize developments in the field of market analysis and market research.

3. Seek to prevent both civilian customers and government agencies from over-buying; this will help future business of the suppliers.

4. Maintain for the duration at least a skeleton sales and service force which can be quickly expanded after the war.

5. Maintain an adequate advertising program adapted to the present situation and stressing the proper use of products; the experience of the last war proves that those companies which keep their names before the public during the war fare best in the postwar period.

6. So far as possible utilize the prewar distribution system in the marketing of new products, except where lower distribution and service costs can be put into effect through establishment of more efficient distribution and service methods.

7. The distribution of used equipment and machinery after the war emergency is over will be a national problem as well as a problem of each individual manufacturer, and each manufacturer should now give the matter careful attention.

8. Develop products and adaptation of present products to make them actually suitable for foreign distribution; continue to cultivate the goodwill of foreign distributors, even though it may be impossible to supply them at the present time.

---V---

Soda Hypochlorite Solution Price Ceiling Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Price Administrator Leon Henderson has approved a maximum price of $1.50 per case of forty-eight 6-ounce bottles of solution of hypochlorite of soda sold by Chlorine Solutions, Inc., Los Angeles, under the trade-name, "Hy-Pro."

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Bile Acids Basic Cinchona-Alkaloid Salts

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (U.S. 1701138) as—
Therapeutic agents which are—
Amorphous powders
Difficulty soluble in ether and water
Soluble in acetone, alcohol, and methanol

4-Bromodiphenyl

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1786526) in making—
4-Bromo derivatives of paraphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid by condensing with phthalic anhyride

Cadmium Chloride

(Additional uses—supplementary to list printed in OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER *for October 27, 1941, page 51)*

Agricultural

Decay preventer (U.S. 1704073) for treating—
Fresh fruit, especially citrous fruit, in proportions of 1 part to 8 parts by weight to 200 parts of water
Inhibitor (U.S. 1704073) of—
Decay caused by *Pencillium digitatum* and *Pencillium italicum*

Cerium Polymethylenedicarboxylate

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1702852) in making—
Monocyclic ketones having more than nine ring members

Copper Oxalate

(Kupferoxalat, Oxalate de Cuivre, Oxalsaures Kupfer)

Chemical

Ingredient (U.S. 1207802) of—
Catalytic mixtures used in making—
Anilin Orthotoluidin

Dye

Process material (U.S. 1316742) in making—
Sulphur dye

Firefighting

Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1261736) for—
Fabrics

Insecticide and Fungicide

Constituent (U.S. 1785472) of—
Fungicide
Seed disinfectant

Miscellaneous

Constituent (U.S. 1273432) of—
Etching electrolyte

Dibutyl Phthalate

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Dye

Solvent in making—
Vat dyes and other dyes

Explosives

Plasticizer and solvent for—
Smokeless powder

Insecticide and Fungicide

Solvent in—
Insecticidal compositions

Miscellaneous

Antifoam agent for various purposes
Suggested as lubricant for—
Purposes in industry where other lubricants have not proved successful; for example, where a greaseless lubricant is needed

Perfume

Odorless fixative in—
Perfumes
Solvent for—
Perfume oils

Printing

Solvent in—
Printing inks

Textile

Greaseless lubricant for—
Textile fibers
Plasticizer and solvent in—
Impregnating compositions for fabrics for making raincoats and other products for military purposes

4-Dimethylamino-1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1703922) in making—
Reaction product with trichlorobutyl alcohol, claimed to have analgesic properties

Ferrous Sulphate

(Continued from August 3 issue)

Dye

Process material in making—
Anthranilic acid
Indigo dyes

Explosives

Stabilizer for—
Nitrostarch

Fertilizer

Growth-promoting constituent in—
Fertilizer compositions
Iron source in—
Fertilizer compositions

Firefighting

Constituent of—
Fire-preventing foams

Herbicide

Ingredient of—
Compositions for destroying wild mustard plant
Weed exterminators
Weed exterminator

Illuminating Gas

Starting point in making—
Gas-purifying materials

Ink

Constituent of—
Writing inks

Leather

Dye for—
Leather
Reactant in making—
Tanning solutions

Metallurgical

Electrolyte in making—
Electrolytic iron
Etching agent for—
Aluminum
Precipitating agent for—
Gold (in chlorination processes)

Miscellaneous

Dye for—
Feathers Furs

Ore Concentration

Reagent in flotation processes for—
Lead ores Zinc ores

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Base material in making—
Iron pigments Stains
Rouge

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice
Reputed useful as—
Astringent Local irritant
Starting point in making—
Exsiccated ferrous sulphate and other preparations

Photographic

Reagent in—
Photographic processes

Printing

Reagent in—
Lithograhic processes
Process engraving

Textile

Mordant in—
Dyeing processes
Printing processes

Wood

Dye for—
Wood
Process material in making—
Wood-preserving preparations

Magnesium Oxychloride

(Lignolite, Litosilo, Magnesia Cement, Magnesiumoxychlorid, Ossicloruro di Magnesio, Oxicloruro de Magnesio, Oxychlormagnesium, Oxychlorure de Magnesium, Oxymuriate of Magnesia, Oxymuriate de Magnesium, Sorel Cement, Xyolite, Xyolith)

Adhesives

Constituent (U.S. 1203856) of—
Adhesive composition

Building Construction

Ingredient of—
Artificial marble
Artificial stone
Composition sanitary, resilient stone floorings, usually containing also fillers, such as woodflour, cork, talc, silica, asbestos, clay, marble dust, sand, and zinc oxychloride
Roofing compositions (tile, roll, and the like)
Shingle compositions
Wallboard compositions

Cement

Essential ingredient of—
Sorel cement

Chemical

Recovering agent (U.S. 1354727) for—
Potassium compounds

Dental

Filler for—
Teeth
Ingredient of —
Dental cements

Electrical

Ingredient of—
Insulating compositions

Firefighting

Constituent (U.S. 1429451) of—
Fire-resistant composition

Fuel

Binder for—
Briquets

Heat Engineering

Constituent of—
Heat insulations

Plastics

Ingredient of compositions for making—
Billiard balls
Bone substitutes
Brush and mirror backs
Celluloid substitutes
Cutlery handles
Ivory substitutes
Lasts for shoes
Phonograph records
Radio cabinets
Toilet sets

Refractory

Constituent (U.S. 1451540) of—
Refractory brick

Refrigeration

Constituent of—
Hard material composition, containing also alkali silicate and alkali chloride, used for storing gases and liquids (U.S. 1705482)
Refrigerator lining and insulating compositions

Oxalyl Chloride

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Military

As a poison gas

Zinc Oxychloride

(Ossicloruro di Zinco, Oxicloruro de Zinc, Oxychlorure de Zinc, Oxychlorzink, Oxymuriate de Zinc, Sorel's Mass, Zinkoxychlorid)

Building Construction

Ingredient of—
Artificial marble
Artificial stone
Composition sanitary, resilient stone flooring, usually containing also fillers, such as woodflour, cork, talc, silica, asbestos, clay, marble dust, sand, and magnesium oxychloride
Roofing compositions (tile, roll, and the like)
Shingle compositions
Wallboard compositions

Cement

Substitute for—
Sorel cement (magnesium oxychloride)

Chemical

Process material (U.S. 1354727) in—
Recovery of—
Potassium compounds

Dental

Filler for—
Teeth
Ingredient of—
Dental cements

Electrical

Ingredient of—
Insulating compositions

Fuel

Binder for—
Briquets

Plastics

Ingredient of compositions for making—
Billiard balls
Bone substitutes
Brush and mirror backs
Celluloid substitutes
Cutlery handles
Ivory substitutes
Lasts for shoes
Phonograph records
Radio cabinets
Toilet seats

Refrigeration

Constituent of—
Hard material composition containing also alkali silicate and alkali chloride, used for storing gases and liquids (U.S. 1705482)
Refrigerator lining and insulating compositions

Wood

Preservative (U.S. 1248022) for—
Wood

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Florida Orange Oil Stocks Increase and Prices Decline—Ceylon Citronella Down Slightly—WPB Controls Imports Through Cargo Space Priority List

Consumer demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued to be along routine lines during the past week. Prices showed all of their recent stability, save that slightly lower levels were noted on anise, Ceylon citronella and Florida orange oils. Scarcities were as tough a problem as ever, and consequently substitutes held sway along the lines and to the important extent noted for some time past.

One important development during the week stemmed from the War Production Board. Seeking to regulate the use of cargo space on ships bound for the United States, among other articles it drew up a list of essential oils which may be given priority as to steamer space. The regulation applies to ships operated by the War Shipping Administration as well as to ships belonging to all belligerent United Nations. Ships of neutral nations are controlled by the general provision of the WPB order M-63. A list of the oils permitted cargo space appears elsewhere in this issue.

Domestic oil crops apparently make fair to satisfactory prices, and the interesting thing at the moment is that accumulation of new production this year has no easing effect on prices. In all probability the existence of price controls, either by the Office of Price Administration or the Department of Agriculture acts as a stabilizer.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Anise, 5c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Orange, Florida, 60c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
287.5	287.6	287.6	214.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Some report better demand for domestic sweet oil. Market distinctly steady.

Angelica.—Odd lots constitute about enough to provide quotations. High prices made use the exception.

Anise.—A sale at $3.20 per pound reported. Most sellers have little or nothing. Substitutes become increasingly important.

Avocado.—Producers note no change in prices. Dealers here report steady situation. Not much call.

Bois de Rose.—No change in firm to strong position in primary market. Consumption here moderate in keeping with moderate supplies.

Cananga.—Prices hold steady. Mainly because of uncertainty of getting in more supplies. Normal sources cut off.

Cassia.—Quiet but very firm as stocks grow increasingly smaller.

Cinnamon.—Most sources cut off. Possible still to get goods from Ceylon. Not much interest shown in import parcels.

Citronella.—Fair stocks of Ceylon oil available at $1.25 to $1.50 per pound. Practically no Java oil on market.

Clove.—Strong. Fairly active. Producers' output moves promptly.

Coriander.—No surplus. Not much demand. Firm undertone.

Dill.—Fair activity though sellers of the seed report less call. Prices firm.

Erigeron.—A normal supply seems likely. Quiet. Steady.

Eucalyptus.—Every pound unsold husbanded. Shipments from source slow. WPB provides for cargo space on War Shipping Administration ships.

Geranium.—Steady as Gibraltar. Not much unsold oil in hand. Deliveries were substantial when stocks gained.

Grapefruit.—Very steady. Fair request. Local stocks fair in size.

Ginger.—African root unavailable in first hands. Production possible only from very high cost root. Replacement of such goods not easy.

Hemlock.—Demand continues fair in very firm market.

Lemon.—Call well maintained. Firm undertones at all points. Fair stocks in first hands.

Lemongrass.—Shipment goods to get cargo space on War Shipping Administration ships. Only West India a shipper now. Domestic production in sight.

Nutmeg.—Firm to strong undertones maintained. Raw material costs show strength. Prices stabilized by GMPR.

Orange.—New production, Florida cold-pressed oil, offered in large drums at $2.25 per pound. California oil holds at $3.25. Plentiful stocks of Brazilian oil around $2.25.

Pennyroyal. — Very firm at all points. No pressing demand. Moderate stocks.

Peppermint. — Doubt exists regarding proportion of new crop to be available for normal consumption. Situation fogged by probability of domestic menthol manufacture from domestic oil. No weakness in prices.

Petitgrain.—Seasonably active. Call not expensive. War Shipping Administration allows use of cargo space to ship from South America.

Pimento.—Much doubt concerning future shipments from Jamaica. Stocks and prices government controlled there.

Spearmint. — Holding firm as new crop stocks increase at normal rate.

Tansy. — Production not likely to be excessive. Prices distinctly on firm side.

Peppermint Oil

Peppermint oil finds its greatest use today as a flavoring agent and, because of the war, as a source for making domestic menthol. But past usage suggests that it may have therapeutic and cosmetic values not always known, thought about, or studied by those producing, merchandising and consuming the material today.

Egyptians more than 3,000 years ago used it as a germicide in treating wounds. Peppermint oil was used to perfume the bath. The leaves, grown in hot-houses, played a part in preservation of dead bodies and were among the other medicinal plants decorating the walls of the Temple of Carnac (1500 B.C.).

Hindus, Persians and Greeks used peppermint for throat complaints and heart ailments, and as a "spicer" for numberless foods.

Still in the realm of therapeutics, modern experimentation has shown that peppermint taken after meals of high fat content reduces, by an average of 46 percent, the time taken to empty the stomach. Shades of grandfather with his heavy meals and his essence of peppermint, both decried today!

Thus it would seem that there may be unused outlets for peppermint beyond its modern use as a flavoring in chewing gum and candy, as a therapeutic agent in the form of peppermint essence, and as a source from which to extract menthol in these days of scarcity.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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HARVESTING DILL WEED

IT'S HERE! NEW CROP
OIL of DILL

Ideal crop conditions are responsible for the fine yield and excellent quality of this year's OIL of DILL WEED for which we are now booking contracts. Prices, too, are lower than they have been for many months, — all of which is good news for the country's leading pickle processors, most of whom use our OIL of DILL WEED exclusively. Take a tip and negotiate *your* season's requirements NOW!

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Thyme.—Strong abroad. Very firm on spot. Activity moderate.

Wormseed. — Very steady, spot and primary market. Demand conservative at moment.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalool. — Limited stocks strongly held, all quarters.

Linalyl Acetate. — Fair stocks in some directions. Firm prices.

Menthol.—Stocks of neutral at low ebb, most directions. Domestic production due to start.

Menthyl Salicylate.—Season fair thus far, prices steady.

Methyl Acetophenone. — Firm, slightly more activity noted.

Methyl Anthranilate. — Steady to firm. No surplus among dealers.

Methylheptine Carbonate. — Many dealers lack supply. All holdings light.

Musk.—Very firm. Selling well. Completely stabilized.

Phenylacetic Acid. — Inquiry very good. Stocks conservative.

Phenylethyl Alcohol. — Stocks of dealers on low side. Some totally without supplies. Very firm.

• • • —V• • • —

Schofield-Donald Now In Larger Quarters

Schofield-Donald Company, Newark, N. J., has moved its plant, offices, and laboratory to larger quarters at the same address, 88 Shipman street. This change was necessitated by the growing volume of business in medicinal grades of aluminum hydroxide. New equipment and facilities have been installed, and space allocated for a projected program of manufacture of fine medicinal and specialized industrial chemicals. D. H. Reheis is secretary-treasurer of the company, and H. W. Haines is sales manager.

• • • —V• • • —

General Chemical Meadville Corp. Formed

General Chemical Meadville Corporation, this city, has been formed to manufacture explosives. The capital is listed at $10,000. Incorporators are:—H. O. G. Ingraham, F. H. Nichols, Richard F. Hansen, Robert E. Mumford, Francis J. O'Connell.

Obituaries

Hugh M. Rice

Hugh M. Rice, manager of the chemical sales division of the Phelps-Dodge Refining Corporation, this city, and vice-president of the Phelps-Dodge Refining Corporation of Illinois, died of a heart attack in his home in Brooklyn, August 6. He was fifty-three years of age.

Mr. Rice was born in Rogers, Ark., and was educated at Pea Ridge Masonic College, University of Arkansas. Soon after leaving the university he took a position with the Sherwin-Williams Company's Southwestern district paint and varnish division. Shortly thereafter he was made manager in the Southwestern district of that company's coaltar dye and insecticide division. He resigned to become managing director of sales for the Goldsmith Brothers Smelting & Refining Company, Chicago. After four years in that service he resigned to accept the position of Western manager for the Nichols Copper Company, a post he held for about ten years, when he was named in 1937 to succeed George P. Hitchcock as manager of the chemical sales division of the Nichols Copper Company, the name of which company was subsequently changed to the Phelps-Dodge Refining Company.

Surviving is his wife.

Hugh M. Rice

Theodore F. Pappe

Theodore F. Pappe, chief of the Buffalo office of the Federal Food and Drug Administration since 1935, died August 4. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Mr. Pappe had been in charge of enforcing Federal food and drug regulations in Western New York, Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Pappe formerly was chief chemist at the Baltimore station and chief of the Galveston, Tex., laboratory.

Walker L. Trammell

Walker L. Trammell, vice-president of the American Smelting & Refining Company, this city, died July 5. He was fifty years of age.

Born in Curtisville, Ga., Mr. Trammell resigned from the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1927 to join the American Smelting and Refining Company. He was vice-president and a director of the General Cable Corporation; vice-president and a director of the Potosi Rio Verde Railway Company, and a director of the West Virginia Coal and Coke Corporation.

Surviving are his wife, a brother and three sisters.

Prof. Richard Willstaeter

Prof. Richard Willstaeter, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry in 1915, died of heart disease in Locarno, Switzerland, August 3. He was seventy years of age.

Born in Karlsruhe, Baden, Prof. Willstaeter was educated at the University of Munich. He taught in the Technische Hochchule at Zurich and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, before returning to the University of Munich in 1916 as professor of organic chemistry and director of the chemical laboratories. He retired in 1925. He was awarded the Davy Medal of the Royal Society, London, in 1932, and in 1933 received the Willard Gibbs Medal of the American Chemical Society. Prof. Willstaeter received the Nobel Prize for outstanding chemical research, principally for his study of plant pigments. He established the identity of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants. He was credited with revolutionizing research in the field of enzymes by developing new methods and checking each procedure through quantitative analysis.

James R. Ballard, president of the Ballard Petroleum Company, Louisville, Ky., died last week. He was seventy-one years old.

Arthur E. Corneau, a former bacteriologist and chemist for the New York Water Supply Department for thirty-five years, died in Kingston, N. Y., July 31.

Dr. Meade Ferguson, bacteriologist with the Virginia Department of Agriculture and widely known for his research on Bang's cattle disease and the inoculation of legumes, died at his home in Richmond, Va., August 6, after a long illness. He was seventy-three years old.

Albert J. Fitzpatrick, patent counsel for Johnson & Johnson, manufacturer of surgical supplies, New Brunswick, N. J., died August 1. He was forty-three years old.

Paul Lester Keiser, president of the Pottstown Metal Products Company, died August 5. He was fifty-nine years old.

• • • —V• • • —

BIMS Golf Tournament Won By R.R. Powell

Winners of the July golf tournament of the New York BIMS, held at the Plandome Golf Club, Plandome, L. I., follows:—

Richard R. Powell, of Plexo Preparations; E. A. Bush, of Bush Pan-America; Paul Miller, of International Cellucotton; David J. Stewart, jr., of Yardley Corporation; James McInnes, of Commercial Solvents Corporation; O. Dexter Neal, of Hilton-Davis Chemical Company; Ross A. White, of E. N. Rowell; John Rau, of F. N. Burt Company; Joseph V. Gartlan, of Majestic Metals Specialties; Walter B. Smith, of Affiliated Products; F. H. Sloan, of Naugatuck Aromatics; William E. Terry, of American Coating Mills; Walter L. Fretz, of Dodge & Olcott Company; Sewell H. Corkran, of E. N. Rowell; A. M. Dinkler, Carl C. Roth, of Arrow Engraving; and Frank A. Nicholson, of Richardson, Taylor Globe.

BIMS is a social organization of buyers, importers, manufacturer and salesmen.

• • • —V• • • —

J. A. McEwan, manager of the marketing department of the Swan Finch Oil Corporation, this city, on August 1 started his forty-ninth year of service with that firm.

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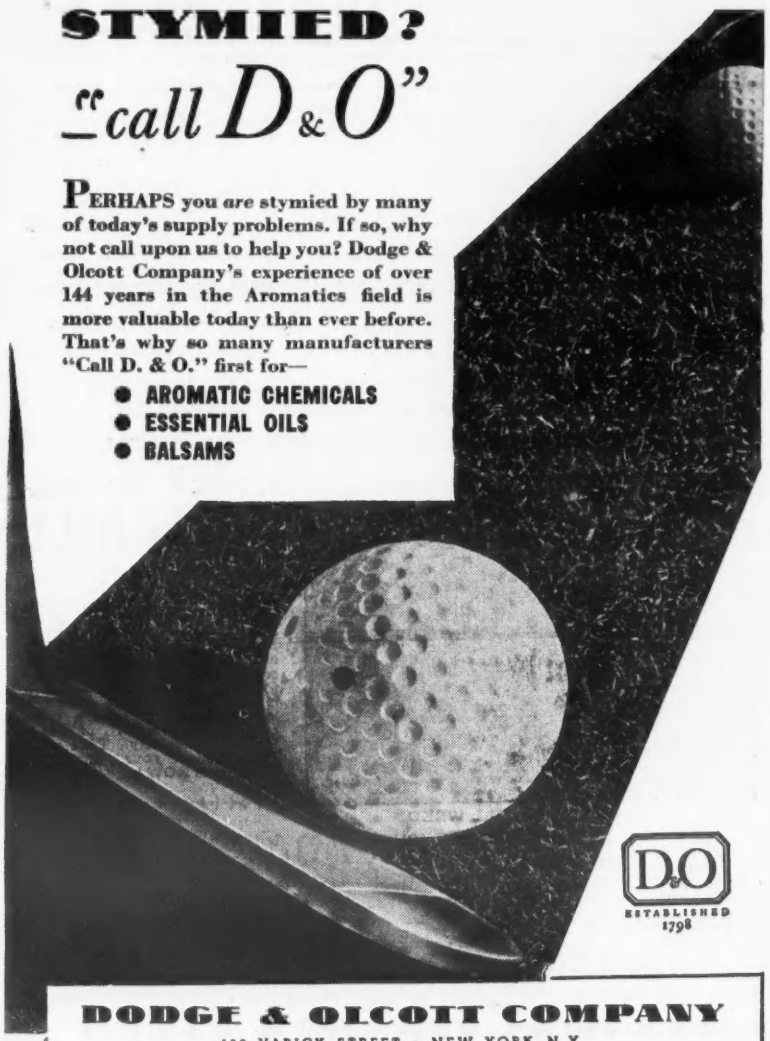

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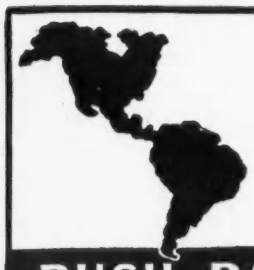

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Petroleum Products

East Coast Industry Delighted With Start of Subsidy Operations —Compulsory Reduction in Prices for Gasoline, Kerosene and Fuel Oils Leaves Sizable Net Markups

Despite the accompaniment of an enforced lowering of its prices for gasoline, kerosene and fuel oils, which had been stipulated as part of the federal government's long-promised freight burden relief, the petroleum industry on the Atlantic seaboard has derived much satisfaction from the action of the Defense Supplies Corporation, as a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in beginning its assumption, at the outset of this month, of the abnormal transportation costs hitherto borne at a staggering loss by the refiners and handlers of this region in moving petroleum products into this area. Under the terms of this Eastern petroleum trade subsidy plan, which became operative August 1 for the duration of the war, or until tankship transportation or some equally cheap and efficient means of oil conveyance becomes available, the petroleum interests on the East Coast will continue to make an accounting of their excess costs on rail shipments from the Southwest to the transportation pool and these abnormal costs will be paid with periodic remittances into the pool by the Defense Supplies Corporation. This subsidy arrangement has also provided for reimbursement of the Eastern petroleum trade for extra transportation costs involved in moving light fuel oil from the Middle West, which it had hitherto felt impelled to bring in, whenever available, at an additional loss. Altogether, in any event, it has been understood that the operation of this subsidy plan will cost the federal government approximately $200,000,000 a year.

The long-anticipated OPA order, effective August 5, for the reduction of prices for gasoline, kerosene and fuel oils on the East Coast to substantially the levels prevailing prior to the markups on June 29, has imposed no hardships on the Eastern interests, for with the exception of the maximum price for gasoline, these compulsory markdowns were not as great as the markups, amounting to 2½ cents per gallon on gasoline but to only one and a tenth cent on light fuel oils and only nine-tenths of a cent on kerosene, and leaving them with net markups since the outset of this year aggregating 1.2 cents per gallon on gasoline, 1.5 cents on kerosene and 1.1 cents per gallon on ligtht fuel oils and of 30 cents per barrel on heavy or residual fuel oils.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas.—Demand becoming brisker daily. Stocks diminishing steadily. More stringent allotion control is expected to be applied by WPB within next few days to all six grades having a mean boiling point of 330-350 degrees, Fahrenheit, in an attempt to conserve available tank cars. Tone strong. Other grades not subject to allocation and satisfactory substitutes are being offered for those that are.

Cleaners Naphtha.—In active request. Stocks being rapidly reduced. Market very firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Buying interest keen. Supplies light. Prices well maintained.

Price Changes

Advanced

Natural gasoline (casinghead), f.o.b. Group 3, ⅝c. per gallon.

Reduced

Gasoline, all grades, at refineries, Eastern seaboard, in tanks, ex tax, 2½c. per gallon.

Kerosene, all grades, at refineries, East Coast, in tanks, 0.9c. per gallon.

Fuel oil, light, at refineries, East Coast, in tanks, 1.1c. per gallon; heavy (residual oil), at refineries, East Coast, in tanks, 15c. per barrel.

Mineral Spirit.—Extensive inquiry noted. Stocks small. Tone steady.

Rubber Solvent.—In light supply and active demand. Prices well maintained.

Stoddard Solvent.—Brisk buying interest manifested. Supplies considerably lowered. Tone strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade taking sizable amounts but war industries still absorbing bulk of output. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Aug. 7

Aromatic Naphthas.—Demand good, market strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Active call, prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Limited supply, quotations firm.

Mineral Spirit.—Buying interest good, no change in price.

Rubber Solvent.—Inquiry brisk, prices firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Call active, prices holding.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Good buying, market strong.

New Orleans—Aug. 7

Local market for solvents and diluents becoming extremely strong, as demand is reaching larger proportions and supply is being rapidly diminished.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Large buying operations and greatly reduced stocks characterize this department of the market.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—In active request and light supply. Tone very firm.

San Francisco—Aug. 7

Aromatic Naphthas.—Strict allocations on two important items in this division are daily expected to become effective.

Lacquer Diluent.—Steady; demand sustained.

Rubber Solvent.—Routine situation.

Stoddard.—Volume holding well.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Paint trade taking up good quantities.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Market is routine; small volume.

Tulsa—Aug. 7

Extensive buying interest noted in both solvents and diluents. Stocks being steadily lowered. Market strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—War industries still taking major part of offerings, but paint trade is also acquiring all it can get. Supplies light. Tone firm.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—In brisk request. Stocks diminishing. Prices well maintained.

Heptanes.—Steadily expanding demand shown for both laboratory and industrial grades. Supplies growing smaller. Tone firm.

Hexanes.—Buying interest becoming larger. Supply situation tightening. Market strong.

Octanes.—In active demand. Stocks becoming smaller. Tone steady.

Pentanes.—With steady reduction of stocks, market is stiffening under increased purchasing.

Propane.—In keen demand, with supplies tightening and tone manifesting further strength.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Aug. 7

Butane.—Limited offerings, no price change.

Heptanes.—Call brisk, market steady.

Hexanes.—Good request, firm prices.

Octanes.—Movement active, stiff market.

Pentanes.—Steady interest, prices holding.

Propane.—Extensive demand, market firm.

San Francisco—Aug. 7

Butane.—Supplies light in face of good demand.

Propane.—Market activated by good interest.

Tulsa—Aug. 7

Steady drainage of supplies in the market for the lighter hydrocarbons, resulting from the amplified buying movement, is making it increasingly difficult for consumers to secure all their requirements.

Butane.—Demand heavy. Supplies are light. Tone strong.

Propane.—Buying interest attaining large proportions. Stocks rapidly diminishing. Prices firmly held.

Natural Gas

Considerable interest has been aroused by the action, taken by WPB, this past week, in ordering two producers and pipeline conveyors of natural gas to establish interconnections of their lines at the Indiana-Ohio state boundary so as to permit the delivery of this gas from one of these companies to the other, and thereby avert a threatened shortage of this commodity in Central Ohio. For this action has directed attention to the many ways in which this illuminating, heating and power generating petrol vapor is now being advantageously applied in many industrial states.

When it was found to contain a high percentage of gasoline, which could be easily and cheaply extracted by the casinghead process, efforts were made to conserve it. Today it is extensively employed to repressure crude petroleum wells after they have ceased gushing.

Besides constituting the cleanest and most economical fuel, it is also successfully applied in the production of a long line of synthetics like those obtained from coal-tar gases.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Extensive buying of crude scale material noted. Stocks being steadily lowered. Market very firm.

Petrolatums.—In brisk demand. Supplies diminishing. Prices well maintained. To assist in the OPC program for conservation in the use of steel for containers, one big refining company making petrolatums and heavy lubricants has devised and engineered into production a substitute for steel drums made chiefly of plywood, laminated together, in which the only metal used is in the fasteners holding the ends of its wooden sheets and in a ring for lifting its removable lid. The inner surface of this plywood drum is lined with a chemical which prevents seepage of the grease through pores in the wood.

White Mineral Oils.—In brisk demand. Stocks being steadily reduced. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Aug. 7

Paraffin.—Increasing interest, prices firm.

Petrolatums.—Call brisk, prices steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Demand good, and quotations stiff.

Los Angeles—Aug. 7

While supplies of paraffin wax made on the Coast are slowly increasing, demands of the trade are well ahead of production.

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Fuels and Lubricants

Fuel Oil.—OPA's mandatory reduction in Atlantic seaboard prices of light fuel oil on August 5 by 1.1 cent a gallon, and in those of the heavier grades by nine-tenths of a cent per gallon, had no perceptible reflexes in the East Coast trade. Stocks continued at a low level with the demand becoming brisker daily and impossible to meet in its entirety. Latest weekly figures of the American Petroleum Institute have indicated that considerable progress is being made in building up supplies of light and heavy fuel oil for the fall and winter. For the week ended August 1, there has been an increase of 1,564,000 barrels in the amount of light fuel oil in storage and total stocks of this residual product, now at 37,530,000 barrels, make a not altogether unfavorable comparison with the total of 43,307,000 barrels of a year ago. The use of 1,000 gallon collapsible oil tanks, made of flame-proofed wood lined with pliable synthetic, and packed nine to a railroad box car, has recently been suggested as an additional means of supplying the

—*Continued on page* 67

Fertilizer Materials

Mixers Continue Collaborating With USDA and WPB in Minimizing Use of Chemical Nitrogens—Keep Substituting Vegetable Organics—Still Awaiting Sulphate of Ammonia Prices

More extensive search for, and use of, vegetable organics of nitrogenous character, as substitutes for increasingly scarce inorganic nitrogen-bearing products, in the preparation of mixed fertilizers requiring nitrogen as well as phosphoric acid and potash, have continued to constitute the outstanding activities of the fertilizer industry within the past week. Although the mixing processers would like to obtain more liberal allotments of nitrated of soda, sulphate of ammonia and other liquid ammoniates to round out their complete fertilizers, they have readily consented to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture and War Production Board in a drastic curtailment of the use of these chemical nitrogenates in compounding their mixtures and are now joining wholeheartedly in the campaign for omitting chemical nitrogen in all forms from mixtures for lawns and golf courses, from plant food compounds for wheat and other fall-sown small grains and even from those designed for all other summer and fall crops save vegetables and fruits. For sugar-cane growing and wine grape culture areas, however, they are still seeking to obtain some relatively low percentages of chemical nitrogen products or are having recourse on a steadily mounting scale to the principal vegetable organics — oil bean and seed meals. But they have passed up animal organics as too scarce as well as too high priced for satisfactory use in fertilizers.

Aside from further advances in prices of linseed meal and high-grade ground dried blood in Chicago, there have been no price revisions of consequence in this market this past week. The industry is still eagerly awaiting announcement of the 1942-1943 price schedule for sulphate of ammonia, but OPA, which has had this subject under advisement for two months, continues to withhold its decision on this score. Hence the producers of this chemical material are still unable to name their prices for the new season.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Demand increasingly keen. Supplies limited. Some additional sales made at previously-named figures. Market very strong.

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—Hull ash from Texas in brisk request at unchanged price. Cottonseed meal still in good inquiry and quoted at $35.50 to $36.00 for 8 percent at Southeast mills.

Cyanamid.—War industries continue taking lion's share. Supply available for fertilizer trade meager.

Dried Blood.—Output continuing to diminish. Stocks limited to small amounts and being rapidly absorbed by feed interests, to almost complete exclusion of the fertilizer industry, for which present prices are beyond reach. Most offerings of domestic material being held at $5.55, but one relatively small lot is still quoted at the profferer's ceiling price of $5.45 per unit-ton, f.o.b. New York. Sales of high-grade ground material, 16-17 percent ammonia content, have been made this past week at $5.75 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Chicago, which is 5c. above the recently recorded inside figure.

Fish Scrap.—Because of scarcity of menhaden scrap and meal so far this season, only a few unimportant sales have been made and these in Delaware Bay, not in Chesapeake Bay. No transactions worthy of note in acid scrap.

Linseed Meal.—In response to a growing demand and in sympathy with price movements in flaxseed and linseed oil, producers of linseed meal have advanced prices for this product $2.50 per ton to a basis of $37.50 for August-September deliveries in bags. Bulk prices $3 per ton below these figures.

Nitrate of Soda.—In mounting request but diminishing supply. Prices of both domestic and Chilean continue for August at the July figures, but with domestic prices subject to change without notice.

Peanut Meal.—Brisk demand noted. Supplies light. Price firmly held at $36.50 per ton, Alabama-Georgia points.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Producers still declining to quote on this ammoniate for the ensuing season until OPA, which has had the 1942-1943 price schedule under advisement for approximately two months, makes known its decision on this score. The prolonged withholding of this price schedule has elicited prognostications from unreliable sources on the new season's prices but these forecasts have been wholly lacking in actual information and have received little credence. Estimates on the operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended August 1 indicate production of 36,911,040 pounds from that source.

Soybean Meal.—In constantly expanding request. Price unchanged at $48 per ton for 41-44 percent protein.

Tankage.—Production limited. Prices strongly maintained.

Price Changes

Advanced

Blood, dried, domestic, high grade, 16-17 percent ammonia, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, 5c. per unit-ton.

Linseed meal, August-September delivery, f.o.b. New York, $2.50 per ton.

Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, at Alabama-Georgia points, 50c. per ton.

Reduced

Cottonseed meal, 8 percent protein, at Southeast mills, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.7	71.7	71.7	70.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Potashes

Leading producers, having sold the greater part of their 1942-1943 output on contracts within 60 days of the announcements of their new season prices, now have little muriate or manure salts to offer. Sulphates still moving moderately briskly.

Phosphates

Bone Materials.—In fair demand. Supply tight.

Phosphate Rock.—Fair inquiry developing following awarding of USDA contracts for superphosphate and for no-nitrogen-content mixture. Prices well maintained.

Superphosphate. — All-embracing distribution, geographically and individually, has been shown in the awarding of the USDA contracts, in some of which prices bid by the widely separated producers have appeared to pierce the established price ceilings, but are found to be within these maximum price limits, when allowance is made for freight rates to the points at which it is stipulated that deliveries are to be made. In numerous instances, moreover, the prices at which awards have been made are well below the price ceilings. Demand continues active.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Increasing movement of crude sulphur reported. Demand continues active at unchanged price levels. No Spanish pyrites yet available.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—Aug. 7

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—At $30 per ton, bulk, ports.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—New season prices awaited. Active ordering against allotments continues though prices have not yet been released by OPA.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $35.50 to $36 per ton, Southeastern points.

Peanut Meal.—45 percent protein, $36.50 per ton, Georgia and Alabama points.

Baltimore—Aug. 7

Fish Scrap.—In the hope of sharing in the good catches of menhaden reported in Delaware Bay, some of the fish factories along the lower reaches of Chesapeake Bay dispatched a few of their craft toward Delaware waters. This maneuver proved disastrous, however, inasmuch as one of their steamers ran into the drawbridge at Chesapeake City, wrecking that structure and effectually closing the route through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal until repairs can be made. Fishing in Chesapeake Bay continues unsatisfactory but reports from the North Carolina coast tell of some improvement there. Vessels operating off Florida continue to encounter adverse conditions. Trading in scrap and also in meal is very inactive.

Chicago—Aug. 7

Blood.—Principal grade, $5.70 to $5.75 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High grade, feeding, unground, $5.37; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2.50 to $2.75.

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Sulphur Freight Rate To Dutch West Indies Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration has announced that it had approved a maximum rate of $5.15 per ton, plus a surcharge of 118 percent for the transportation of sulphur in bulk from Port Sulphur, La., to Aruba, Netherlands West Indies. Violations of the rate and surcharge maximum would deny to the operators the right to obtain ship warrants from the administration entitling them to certain port privileges and ship repairs.

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Atwater Retires from Barrett

C. G. Atwater, noted agronomist, who played an important role in the introduction of synthetic nitrate of soda as a fertilizing agent and also in the development of the agricultural use of sulphate of ammonia, has retired, because of advancing years, from his post with the Barrett division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, this city. He had been affiliated with the Barrett division and predecessor concerns for nearly fifty years. In his youth he was engineer in charge of design and construction of some of the first by-product cokeovens to be installed in the United States.

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Chemicals and allied products manufactured in Canada in 1941 were valued at $268,500,000. Output in 1940 was valued at $193,900,000.

Those Superphosphate Awards

A close examination of awards of contracts for 350,000 tons of 18, 19 and 20 percent superphosphate, recently made by the Department of Agriculture for the Agricultural Marketing Administration's grants to farmers throughout the country—as recorded exclusively in the August 3 issue of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER—has brought to light several interesting points. First, these awards, together with those simultaneously announced, for 80,000 tons of fertilizer mixtures containing 14 percent phosphoric acid and 14 percent potash but devoid of nitrogen, furnish a striking illustration of the painstaking care exercised by USDA in making as widespread as possible its distribution of these contracts so as to enable the smallest as well as the largest producers of superphosphate to participate in this business and also so as to arrange for deliveries in virtually all centers serving the principal agricultural areas.

Above all else, the very magnitude of these superphosphate awards gives further evidence of the fact that, unlike chemical nitrogen, superphosphate is in plentiful supply and unrestricted in its use by the fertilizer industry—to an even greater extent than potash.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

FERTILIZER MATERIALS
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We use the phrase "purple P.A.'s" not only because it's artful alliteration but you'd be purple too if the factory from which you ordered new equipment with PRIORITY told you that other priorities had piled you up many weeks in the ruck as far as delivery was concerned.
The resourceful purchasing agent has in recent months found immediate remedy and consequent lowering of blood pressure in the vast stocks carried by the reconditioned equipment industry.
The First Machinery Corp. offers not only our great New York inventory but several thousand listings of items available in plants where originally used. We are here to supply you . . . what do you need?

MIXERS

Portable FMC and Lightnin' Agitators from ¼ H.P. to 5 H.P.
Dry Powder Mixers (some with Siftars) from 50 lb. to 3,000 lb.
Heavy Duty Dough Mixers, J. H. Day, New Era, Reid, etc.
2—J. H. Day 5 gal. Mass Mixers.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. Mogul Mixer.
1—W. & P. Laboratory type 10 gal. Jacketed Mixer.
3—W. & P. Heavy Duty Unjacketed Mixers, 50 gal., 100 gal. and 200 gal.
1—W. & P. Jacketed Mixer, 150 gal. Vacuum Cover.
1—J. H. Day Jumbo Mixer, Jacketed; 460 gal. capacity.
1—Abbe Mastedon Jacketed Mixer, 200 gal. capacity.
3—Warren Asphalt Mixers; very heavy duty; Jacketed; 2,000 lbs.
Day, Ross, Kent, Colton Pony Mixers, 8 gal. to 60 gal.

GLASS LINED EQUIPMENT

2—Glass Lined Jacketed and Insulated 200 gal. Vertical Tanks.
2—Pfaudler Jacketed Glass Lined Tanks, 250 gal. agitated.
5—Glass Lined Horizontal Insulated Tanks; 200 gal. agitated.
1—Glass Lined Sectional Tank; vertical; 1,000 gal.
Special Lot of Large Glass Lined Brewery Tanks up to 10,000 gal.

VACUUM PANS AND STILLS

1—Pfaudler Glass and Lead Lined Vacuum Pan, Jacketed; 250 gal.
1—Cast Iron Jacketed Still 30 gal. capacity; 30"x34".
1—Copper Vacuum Pan, 42"x8', with copper coils.
1—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pan. 27"x60", 100 gal.
STILL ON LOCATION: 5', 6' and 7' Copper Jacketed Pans.

DRYERS

2—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 5'x30'.
8—Steel Kilns; ⅛" plate; 7'6"x60'.
1—Louisville Tubular Steam Dryer, 6'x30'.
1—Devine Laboratory Drum Dryer, 2'x2'.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 30"x12'.

VACUUM PUMPS

Vacuum Pumps made by Devine, Buffalo, Worthington, Blake & Knowles; 16 CFM to 900 CFM.

JACKETED KETTLES

2—Steam Jacketed Steel Cookers; 1,300 gal. capacity; one with and one without agitator; 5' dia. x 10' high.
Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles from 15 gal. to 500 gal.
1—Duriron Kettle, 475 gal. Jacketed, agitated; closed top.
2—Aluminum Kettles, 300 gal.; 2—Aluminum Kettles, 150 gal.

SIFTER AND SCREENS

2—Hummer Screens (Vibrators), 3'x5'.
3—Coombs Gyratory Sifters.

PEBBLE and BALL MILLS

1—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 2'6"x2'.
2—Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills, 42"x52" and 42"x60".
6—Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills, 6'x6'.
1—Mill Thropp, 7'x6'.
1—Abbe Unlined Iron Mill, 3'x4'4".
1—Continuous Steel Ball Mill, 5'x8', with 3 Ton of Steel Balls.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Struthers Wells Triple Effect Evaporator; 2'x26' Steel tubes.
1—Swenson Triple Effect Evaporator with Steel Tubes.
1—Bird 40" Centrifugal Filter; suspended type; stainless parts.
1—Bethlehem Cast Iron Nitrator; 8'x4'6"; jacketed and agitated.
Several Sharples Super Centrifuges of the clarifier type.
3—Glass Lined Unjacketed, agitated Vacuum Pans.

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WANTED Stainless steel or nickel alkyd resin kettle, capacity 150-300 gal. with column, condenser, and other accessaries. Electric heat preferred. Priorities available. BOX 899, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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CASTOR OIL, raw—15 drs., kettle 230-8—20 drs., uformite F200 E—3 drs., Z-3 bodied linseed oil—5 drs., F.C.D. resin No. 140—15 drs. These materials are all offered at less than market prices, terms net cash. BOX 906, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. 4th street, Minneapolis, Minn.

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1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Roller Mill, late design.
1—Rotary Kiln, 8'x90', ½" shell.
1—Lead Lined Single Effect Evaporator, 525 sq. ft. surface.
1—Hersey 5'x25' Indirect Heat Dryer.
2—Vacuum Crystallizers, 7' diameter.
1—Anderson RB Oil Expeller.
1—Devine No. 27 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17 shelves, 59"x78".
2—Rubber Lined Tanks 42"x60".
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Tank, 46"x30".
3—Tablet Machines, ½" to 1½" dies.
13—Lead Centrifugal Pumps, 2".
1—Jewell Filtration Plant, 500 gpm.
1—Rotary Continuous Filter, 6'x4'4".
2—Williams Infant Hammer Mills.
1—Jacketed Pebble Mill, 24"x20".
2—Atmospheric Drum Dryers, 4'x8'.
1—Cutler No. 4 Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Jaw Crushers 6"x9", 9"x15".
4—Storage Tanks, 6,000 to 46,000 gals.
1—Raymond No. 00 Screen Mill.
2—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, jacketed, 75 gal. working capacity.
1—Day Cincinnatus 100 gal. Mixer.
4—Rotex Screens, 20"x40" to 40"x84", single, double and triple decks.
1—Atmos. Double Drum Dryer, 3'x8'.
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GRADUATE CHEMIST—12 years experience—paint, varnish, pigments, laboratory, plant, also 4 years' technical sales work on oils, resins; will go anywhere. BOX 901, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 67

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3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
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1—W. & P. Mixer, size 18, 500 gal. jacketed, type VIM, Class CC; 7—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed, type VI, Class BB; other sizes.
4—4 ft. x 6 ft. Iron Oliver Filters.
12—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 gals. to 500 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Unit.

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1—Dopp 80-gal. STEAM JACKETED AGITATED KETTLE.
1—100 gal. ALUMINUM STEAM JACKETED KETTLE; 1—20-gal.
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1—STEAM JACKETED PERCOLATOR, 24" dia. x 18" straight side, 12" cone.
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5—15 gal. COPPER TIN LINED PERCOLATORS with stands.
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68 ASSORTED BRONZE SOAP DIES

2—Noye 6 roll SPICE GRINDING MILLS.
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Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued from page 66*

Positions Wanted

CHEMICALS - INDUSTRIAL, Pharmaceutical, cosmetics, executives sales ability; contact; trader; efficient in competing for government orders: local and federal. BOX 902, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN EXECUTIVE with chemical training and paint experience wishes position as sales, assistant sales or branch manager in following lines:—mineral pigments, chemical colors or synthetic resins. Twenty years raw material experience. At present employed. BOX 903, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—20 years' experience with large makers—chemicals, pharmaceuticals, essential oils, flavors. Familiar production equipment, stockkeeping, orderfilling, statistics. Trade school education, citizen, over draft age. Position in New York vicinity preferred. BOX 904, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Centrifugal Pumps
10 New Storage Tanks
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Ovens Dryers Enameled Pans

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
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WOrth 2-4583

Import Priority Control Now Complete

—*Continued from page 3*

modities, thus delaying the arrival of the more essential materials.

The War Shipping Administration, the WPB said, has agreed to limit cargoes carried on ships under its control to the emergency list in order to save shipping time. All ships that belong to belligerent United Nations countries are affected. Neutral ships which are not under complete control of the WSA may carry only such cargoes as conform to the regulations of general imports order M-63 if the cargo is to be legally imported into the United States.

Heretofore, for over a year, priorities on imports have been in effect, but after essential cargo had been moved, non-priority cargo could be loaded. Now that the WSA has decided, in order to save shipping time, to load only priority cargo, the publication of the list is essential. No publication of tonnage, source areas, or comparative ratings can be made for reasons of public policy. The materials are listed with an indication of which section of the order governs them, if any, and a brief explanation of procedure.

The Stockpile and Shipping Branch of the War Production Board, which has compiled the list, said that publication was designed to help further the importing of raw materials of an essential nature to the nation's factories and plants at a time when ships' space is extremely valuable and cargoes of uncertain value are offered in competition with those more essential.

Many of the priority materials are subject to the provisions of M-63. This order separates many items of import into classes which are dealt with on the basis of their importance to the war effort. There is also in effect a quota system so that certain types of cargoes shall be carried up to an allocation quota only when a certificate is issued. This Certificate System also gives cargoes of special immediate importance a preferential treatment in the assignment of ships' space.

General Imports Order M-63 is divided into three parts. The first two lists are made up of critical and strategic materials, important in varying degrees to the war effort, whereas List III is made up of less essential civilian items of which shipping space only permits that a limited quantity at best can be brought into the country because of the stringent shipping situation. Private purchases for import of the items under M-63 (all lists) are permitted only by exemptions issued by the War Production Board, through the Stockpile and Shipping Branch.

Certificates of Shipping Priority for the materials listed as "Under Certificate," it was announced, may also be obtained on application to the Stockpile and Shipping Board of the War Production Board, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C. The list of cargoes on the priorities list, coming within the industries covered by the REPORTER, and their controlling import order are as follows:—

	Controlling import order
Acacia	
Aconite	
Agar	
Aloes	
Animi gum	M-63—III
Annatto and extracts	M-63—III
Antimony ore and metal	M-63—II
Argols, including tartar and wine lees and crude calcium tartrate and tartaric acid	M-63*—III
Arrowroot starch	
Arsenic, white	
Arsenous acid	
Asbestos, unmanufactured—	
Amosite fiber B-1	M-63—II
Amosite fiber B-3 or D-3	M-63—II
Amosite fiber M	M-63—II
Blue fiber	M-63—II
Blue fiber A & C	M-63—II
Blue fiber MS	M-63—II
Blue fiber MSL	M-63—II
Blue fiber KBY	M-63—II
Chrysotile fiber	M-63—II
Chrysotile fiber C and G 1	M-63—II
Chrysotile fiber C and G 2	M-63—II
Chrysotile fiber C and G 3	M-63—II
Chrysotile fiber C and G 4	M-63—II
Asbestos, blue yarn	
Babassu kernels	M-63—II
Babassu oil	M-63—II
Balata, gutta	
Balsams, crude	M-63—III
Barbasco root	M-63—I
Bauxite	
Belladonna	
Benzoin gum	
Beryl ore or beryllium ore	M-63—I
Bile, ox	Under Certificate
Bismuth, metal and compounds	
Bones, crude, and hoofs, horns, horn strips, and tips	M-63*—III Under Certificate
Boneblack and bone char	M-63—III Under Certificate
Cadmium metal and flue dust	
Caffeine	Under Certificate
Calabar beans	
Calcium tartrate, crude	M-63—III
Casein glue	
Cashew nut kernel oil	M-63—II
Cashew nut shell oil	M-63—II
Castor beans	M-63—I
Chalk	
Chrome ore or chromite	M-63—II
Cinchona bark	M-63—I
Clay, Brazilian	Under Certificate
Cobalt ore, concentrates and metal	
Coca leaves	
Coconut shell char	
Columbium ore and concentrates	M-63—I
Containers, empty steel, cylinders for compressed or liquefied gases (made in U.S.A.)	Under Certificate
Copal gums	
Copper—	
Ores (19 percent and over copper content)	
Otavi ore (lead and copper)	
Pyrites ore	
Concentrates	
Matte	
Blister	
Metallic	M-63—II
Scrap, unalloyed, No. 1 and No. 2	M-63—II
Copra	M-63—II
Corundum ore	M-63—II
Cotton linters (chemical or munitions grades only)	M-63—II
Creosote oil	
Cresylic acids, including cresols	
Cryolite	
Cube root	M-63—I
Cutch extract	
Derris or tuba root	M-63—I
Digitalis	
Divi-divipods and extract	M-63—I
Emery ore	
Ergot	
Fish livers	
Flaxseed	M-63—I
Fluorspar	M-63—III
Gasoline and other motor fuel	
Ginger root	
Glandulars (thyroid, pituitary, etc.)	
Gluesize	
Gluestock—	
Hide cuttings, raw	M-63—III
Other	
Glycerin, crude and refined	M-63—I
Graphite, flake	M-63—I
Grinding pebbles	
Gutta balata, gutta percha and other guttas	
Gypsum, crude	
Hempseed	M-63—III Under Certificate
Henbane	
Hoofs	Under Certificate
Horns	Under Certificate
Ilmenite sand	M-63—III
Insecticides	M-63*—I
Iodine	M-63—III
Ipecac	
Iridium	
Kauri gum and chips	
Kerosene	
Kola nuts	M-63—III
Kyanite and sillimanite	M-63—II
Lead—	
Bullion	M-63—II
Ore and matte	
Metallic	M-63—I
Scrap and dross	M-63—II
Lycopodium	M-63—II Under Certificate
Mace and nutmeg	
Manganese ore, 35 percent and over, battery and ferro grades	
Mangrove bark	M-63—III
Mangrove extract	M-63—I
Mate	M-63—III
Menthol	
Mercury ore (cinnabar)	M-63—II
Metals, scrap	M-63*—I & II
Mica, except ground and pulverized or waste	M-63—II
Molasses—	
High test and blackstrap	M-63—III
Inedible	M-63—III
Molybdenite	
Monazite sand	M-63—III
Muru-muru, nuts and kernels	M-63—I
Myrobalans fruit and extract	M-63—I
Nickel ore, matte, speiss and ferro-nickel	
Nitrates, crude	M-63—III
Nutgalls	
Nutmegs, unground	
Nux vomica	
Oils, edible and denatured or fatty acid types—	
Corn	M-63—I
Cottonseed	M-63—I & III
Linseed and combinations thereof	M-63—I & III
Peanut	M-63—I
Sunflower-seed	M-63—I
Oils, essential or distilled, not containing alcohol—	
Bois de rose	M-63—III
Cajeput	
Camphor	
Cananga	
Cassia	
Cinnamon	
Citronella	
Clove	
Eucalyptus	
Lemongrass	
Lignaloe	M-63—III
Lime	
Orange	
Palmarosa	
Patchouli	
Petitgrain	
Pine needle	
Rosemary	
Ylang-ylang	
Oils—	
Babassu	M-63—II
Cashew-nut	M-63—II
Cashew-shell	M-63—II
Castor	M-63—I
Chinawood	M-63—II
Coconut	M-63—II
Cod	M-63—I
Codliver	
Colza	M-63—II
Creosote	
Fishliver	
Muru-muru	
Neatsfoot	M-63—I
Oiticica	M-63—I
Ouricury	M-63—I
Palm	M-63—II
Palm-kernel	M-63—II
Rapeseed	M-63—II
Sperm	M-63—I
Tucum-nut	
Tung	M-63—II
Whale	M-63—I
Oils, unfinished	
Oleostearin	M-63—III
Opium	
Osmium	
Ouricury kernels	M-63—I
Palladium	
Palmnut kernels	M-63—II
Petroleum, crude and topped crude	
Pilacarpus jaborandi	M-63—II
Platinum concentrates and metals including—	
Ruthenium	
Rhodium	
Iridium	
Palladium	
Osmium	
Potassium nitrates	M-63—III
Psyllium seed	
Pyrethrum flowers	
Quartz crystals	
Quebracho extract	M-63—I
Quicksilver or mercury	M-63—II
Quillaya	M-63—III
Quinine, sulphate and alkaloid	
Radium salts	
Red squill	
Rhodium	
Rotenone-bearing roots	M-63—I
Rubber, crude—	
Cauche	
Guayule	
Hevea	
Latex	
Other natural	
Ruthenium	M-63—I
Rutile sand and ore	
Salt, solar	
Selenium and salts	
Senegal gum	
Senna leaves	
Shellac, button lac, seedlac	M-63—II
Sillimanite and kyanite	M-63—II
Soapbark seed	M-63—III
Sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, crude, including potassium-sodium nitrate mixtures	M-63—III
Steatite	Under Certificate
Stramonium	
Strontium, metal and compounds	
Strophantus seeds	
Talc, block steatite or soapstone, crude and unground	Under Certificate
Tallow, beef and mutton, edible and inedible	M-63—I
Tantalite	M-63—I
Tara, pods and powder	M-63—I
Tartrate, crude	M-63—III
Tartaric acid	
Theobromine	
Tin—	
Ore	
Metal	M-63—II
Scrap, metallic	M-63—II
Scrap, plate	M-63—II
Timbo root	M-63—I
Tragacanth	
Tuba or tube root	M-63—I
Tucum nuts and kernels	M-63—I
Tungsten ore and concentrates	M-63—II
Uranium ore	
Valonia and extract	M-63—I
Vanadium ore and concentrates	M-63—II
Vanilla beans	M-63—III
Wattle extract	M-63—I
Wax—	
Bees	M-63—III
Carnauba	M-63—III
Ouricury	M-63—III
White squill	
Wine lees (argols)	M-63—III
Zanzibar gum	
Zinc—	
Ore	
Concentrates	
Metal	M-63—II
Scrap and dross	
Zirconium sand and ore including baddeleyite, brazilite, zircite	M-63—I

* Partially covered by General Imports Order M-63 (refer to order).

Petroleum Products

Fuels and Lubricants

—*Continued form page 64*

East Coast with more fuel oil, as it is asserted that a box car load of 9,000 gallons, contained in these tanks, would exceed by 180 gallons the average capacity of the railroad tank cars now being employed for this purpose.

Gasoline.—As it had long been anticipated as a necessary accompaniment of the putting of the East Coast subsidy plan into operation, the OPA's order compelling petroleum interests on the Atlantic seaboard to lower their prices of gasoline on August 5 by 2½ cents per gallon—the same amount that they had been marked up on June 29—has had no appreciable effect upon the eastern market for this volatile product except in slight stimulation of the demand.

Kerosene.—Further incentive for buying this petroleum product has been furnished within the past week by the mandatory reduction of nine-tenths of a cent per gallon in the East Coast prices. An additional order issued by OPA has extended to September 21 its permission to charge 3 cents per gallon above the established maximum price for kerosene transshipped from Puerto Rico to the Virgin Islands.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Aug. 7

Gasoline.—Tone healthy, and market strong.

Kerosene.—Demand good, prices firm.

Lubricating Oil.—Buying brisk, market stiff.

—V—

Bids Wanted

Baking Soda:—1,680 pounds; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 2267-81, opening August 10.

Bleaching Powder:—120,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM 2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Caustic Soda:—80,000 cans; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM 2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Chlorine:—104,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 6470, opening August 19.

Citronella Oil:—3,200 bottles; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM-2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Laundry Soap:—6,000,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM-2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Laundry Soap:—150,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM-2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Laundry Sour:—15,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM-2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Laundry Starch:—15,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM 2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Laundry Starch:—60,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM-2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Limestone:—240 tons; Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington; invitation 3174, opening August 11.

Petrolatum:—2,000 pounds; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington; invitation 2292-S10, opening August 13.

Pharmaceuticals:—City of New York; opening August 10, 1942.

Scrap Metal:—2,500,000 pounds for sale; Procurement Office, Treasury Dept., Cotton Exchange Building, Oklahoma City.

Soap:—100,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM 2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Soda Ash:—40,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM 2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Soda Phosphate:—175,000 pounds; Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM 2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Stearic Acid:—Quartermaster Depot, Services of Supply, Office of the Quartermaster Supply Officer, Atlanta; invitation QM 2280-43-Neg-4, opening August 11.

Varnish:—2,000 pounds; Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington; invitation No. 309, opening August 10.

Zinc:—2,000 pounds; Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington; opening August 10.

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Shipping Information

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New York Imports

ALMOND KERNELS—128 bgs, Raphael H Elmaleh
400 cs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
ASBESTOS—3.508 bgs, 526,200 lb, Johns Mansville Co
AMOSITE—218 bgs, 32,700 lbs, Standard Bank South Africa
FIBER—600 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank Trust Co
BAUXITE ORE CRUSHED & DRIED—7,415 tons, Aluminum Co of Canada
BONES—22,313 bgs
FLAT—735 bgs, Armour & Co
REJECT—1,720 bgs, Armour & Co
ROUND—1,097 bgs, Armour & Co
SHIN—1,617 bgs, Armour & Co
BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, 2,000 lbs, National City Bank
5 bls, 1,000 lbs, C L Huisking & Co
CELERY SEED—258 bgs, 51,600 lbs, McLaughlin Gormley & King
172 bgs, 34,400 lbs, Jacob S Cohen
33 bgs, 6,600 lbs, Hecht & Co
167 bgs, 33,400 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
CHAMOIS—4 bls, Victor Shelton
CHROME ORE—3,413 tons, 14 cwts, Electro Metallurgical Co
COLOMBO ROOT—224 bgs, H Stone & Co
CLOVES—650 bls, 26,000 lbs, Catz American Co
100 bls, 14,000 lbs, National Spice Mills
500 bls, 70,000 lbs, Givandan Delawanna
250 bls, 35,000 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
250 bls, 35,000 lbs, B H Old & Co
250 bls, 35,000 lbs, Hudson Worth & Co
250 bls, 35,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
80 bls, 11,200 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
2,000 bls, 280,000 lbs, Greene Trading Co
200 bls, 28,000 lbs, D Hecht & Co
CORIANDER SEED—333 bgs, 66,600 lbs, Hecht & Co
CUMIN SEED—74 bgs, 7,140 lbs, Rohner Gehrig & Co
DILLSEED—95 bgs, 19,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
285 bgs, 57,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
211 bgs, 42,200 lbs, J Raphael & Son
82 bgs, 16,400 lbs, Hecht & Co
GUM, GHATTI—57 bgs, 8,550 lbs, Innis Speiden & Co
272 bgs, 40,800 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
KARAYA—133 bgs, 19,950 lbs, Orbis Product Corp
593 bgs, 88,950 lbs, Innis Speiden & Co
190 bgs, 28,500 lbs, Thurston & Braidich
282 bgs, 42,300 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
HAIR—102 cs, 100 bgs
CAMEL—19 bls, Morteza Khosrovschahi
58 bls, Brecht Hayes & Co
CATTLE—10 bls
CATTLE TAIL—37 bls, Brush Weaving Hair Mfg Co
COW TAIL—13 bls, Horwick Vitkin Co
10 bls, Eagle Hair Mfg Co
20 bls, Klevi & Warisch, Inc
GOAT—103 bls, Walter Hart, Inc
32 bls, First National Bank
46 bls, Chemical Bank Trust Co
150 bls, American Textile Mfg Co
24 bls, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
140 bls, Wm Kaufman
11 bls, Strauss & Reis
44 bls, Hair Fiber Supply Co
69 bls, Alexander Murphy & Co
340 bls, Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co
200 bls, Brush Weaving Hair Mfg Co
57 bls, Azod Beg Karabagui
16 bls, Arthur Philip & Co, Inc
169 bls, Philip Scheer & Son
40 bls, Tradesmen National Bank Trust Co
291 bls, Grubnau Bros
2,430 bls, N Wagman Co
LICORICE ROOT—1,263 bgs, 252,600 lbs, Superintendence Corp
1,478 bgs, 295,600 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp
744 bgs, 148,800 lbs, Parke Davis & Co
459 bgs, 91,800 lbs, S B Penick & Co
LIME JUICE—146 cks, 80 hhd, Dalton Cooper, Inc
MANGROVE BARK—2,780 bls, 58 bgs
OIL, FISH LIVER—11 drs
GERANIUM—2 drs
LIME—3 cs, Dalton Cooper, Inc
PALM KERNELS—50 bgs, 8,956 lbs, W R Grace & Co
PALM NUT SHELL CHARCOAL—500 bgs, 20,493 lbs, W R Grace & Co
PAPAIN—72 cs, 2,880 lbs, S B Penick & Co
25 cs, 1,000 lbs, American Ferment Co
PEEL DRAINED CUT—960 cs
PEPPER, BLACK—67 bgs, 10,050 lbs, Dexter Tucker & Fry
POPPYSEED—361 bgs, 39,710 lbs, Raphael H Elmaleh Corp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 21,070 bgs, 2,528,400 lbs, International Product Corp
26,390 bgs, 3,166,800 lbs, The Tannin Corp
33,652 bgs, 4,038,240 lbs
13,447 bgs, 1,613,640 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
SESAME SEED—259 bgs, 38,850 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
200 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Laixseed Co, Inc
67 bgs, 10,050 lbs, Sokol & Co, Inc
267 bgs, 40,050 lbs, M S Cowen Co
128 bgs, 19,200 lbs, J H Forbes Co
128 bgs, 19,200 lbs, R J Spitz
TALLOW, BEEF—255 drs, National City Bank
284 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
VANADIUM ORE—1,831 bgs, E J Lavino & Co
WATTLE BARK—24,925 bls

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Baltimore Imports

IRON ORE—43,600 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
MANGANESE ORE—5,700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
13,000 tons
ZINC CONCENTRATES—8,400 tons

YOU, too, should have your imports listed here for the information of OPD readers—it costs you nothing.

Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Philadelphia Imports

CALCIUM TARTRATE—1,183 bgs, Neuberg Chemical Corp
OIL PETITGRAIN—25 cs, 11 drs
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,133 bgs, The Tannin Corp
SHEELITE—184 bgs
TARTAR—3,551 bgs, Neuberg Chemical Corp
WOLFRAM ORE—206 bgs

---V---

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Anesthetics:—Argentina prohibits the exportation of anesthetics.

Finnish Imports:—A bill has recently been presented to the Finnish Parliament, whereby all current rates of duty will be increased by one-third.

Iran Tariffs:—Iran has announced that a reduction in the cost of import permits and abolition of export certificates were recently approved.

Linseed:—The exportation of linseed from Argentina may only be effected in bulk, and permission to export this product in bags will only be granted in cases where reasons of shipping convenience so demand.

Oil Cakes in Bags:—Argentina prohibits too, the exportations of oil cakes in bags. Provision is made, however, for issuance of prior permits for packing oil cakes in bags in shipments of less than 100 metric tons, whenever reasons of shipping convenience so demand.

Shortening:—Argentina no longer requires a previous export permit for the exportation of edible animal fats, compounds of the same, stearine, and vegetable oils called "shortening."

Soap:—Egypt has formulated regulations for manufacturing, packing and marking soap.

Tanning Barks:—India has exempted barks for tanning, formerly dutiable at three percent ad valorem, from import duty.

---V---

War Risk Insurance Cut On U.S. Exports to Territories

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration has announced that at the request of the Office of Price Administration it had reduced war insurance rates covering cargoes imported to the United States and cargoes exported from the United States to its territories and possessions. With respect to imports the rates named will not apply to goods imported, in bond or otherwise, for re-export to points outside the United States.

The rates named represent levels prevailing as of January 1, 1942, excepting where current rates named by the War Shipping Administration are lower than the January 1 rates, in which case the current rate remains in effect. The new rates represent substantial reductions in many trades, particularly those involving U. S. Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and West Indies waters.

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Steel Barrel Output Off

Production of heavy steel barrels and drums in June totaled 1,749,099, compared with 1,799,916 for May, according to the Bureau of Census. Shipments were 1,740,776 for June, 1942, as against 1,618,786 for June, 1941. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 42,153. Output of light type steel barrels and drums in June reached 384,077, compared with 314,388 last year. Shipments were 388,763 for June, 1942, compared with 199,624 for June last year, while unfilled orders at the end of the month were 800,810.

---V---

A. H. Mohrhusen, manager of the brush division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc., will address the Illinois State Painters convention in Rock Island, Ill., August 11. His subject will be "The Bristle Reclamation Program and Your Part in It."

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Four-hundred-twenty-fifth Instalment

Rubber

(Continued from July 27 issue)

Antiscorch Agents in Rubber Vulcanization

(Retarders of vulcanization and preventers of prevulcanization)

Acetic acid
Acetophenone
Acid anhydrides
Acid polyhydric alcohol condensation product of polybasic aromatic acid
Acid salts (added to the accelerator)
Acidic derivatives of complex salts of urea and its homologs, with zinc chloride or amide, organic or inorganic acid salts
Adipic acid
A-F-B
Aliphatic acids and their metal salts
Alphapolyoxymethylene
Aluminum salt of—
(1) Chlorobenzoic acid
(1) Hydroxybenzoic acid
(3) Toluic acid
Amine salt of—
(1) Beta-(9-phenanthridyl)acrylic acid
(2) Beta-(9-phenantridyl)propionic acid
(3) 1-Carboxylic-2-(9-phenanthridyl)-3-isopropyl-6-methyl-3:6-endo-ethylenedelta-4-tetrahydrobenzene
(4) Ortho-(9-phenantridyl)benzoic acid
(5) Phenanthridyl substituted organic acids
Anilin acid phthalate
Antiscorch T (calcium oleate dispersed on clay)
Barak
Barium salt of—
(1) Chlorobenzoic acid
(2) Hydroxybenzoic acid
(3) Toluic acid
Benzoic acid
Benzoin
Benzophenone
Benzoylbenzoic acid
Betabeta-bis-3-nitro-4-hydroxyphenylpropane
Betanaphthylamine acid phthalate
Betanaphthylamine phthalate
Beta-(9-phenanthridyl)-acrylic acid

(To be continued)

Reagents Used in Making Vulcanizing Agents

(Continued from July 27 issue)

Orthotoluidinacetaldehyde compounds
Oxyfurfuranilin
Palmitic acid
Para-aminophenylene-ammonium paraaminophenyldithiocarbamate
Paraffin
Paramethylphenylene-ammonium methylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Paranitrosodimethylanilin
Paraphenylacetaldehyde
Paraphenylenediamine
Paraphenylenediamine-acetaldehyde compounds
Paratoluidinacetaldehyde compounds
Peroxides
Phenanthrene
Phenanthrene, nitrated
Phenylhydrazinacetaldehyde compounds
Phenyl-isothiocyanate-ethylenediamine compounds
Phenylmethyl dithiocarbamate
Phenylmethylcarbamyl esters
Phenylmethylcarbamyl ester of phenylmethyldithiocarbonic acid
Phenylmethyldithiocarbamic acid
Phenylpropionic acid
Picene
Picene, nitrated
Picramic acid
Picric acid
Picryl chloride
Pinene
Piperidine
Piperidine piperidyldithiocarbamate
Piperidinium polysulphide
N-Piperidylbenzoyldithiourethane, symmetrical
Plumbous compounds
Polyheptylideneanilin compounds
Polyselenides
Polysulphides
Potassium amylxanthate
Potassium butyloxythiocarbamate
Potassium butylxanthate
Potassium dithiobenzoate
Potassium ethyloxythiocarbonate
Potassium ethylxanthate
Potassium orthomethylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Potassium para-aminophenylenedithiocarbamate
Potassium polysulphide
Potassium thioacetate
Potassium trithiocarbamate
Propionaldehyde
Propionaldehydeammonia
Propionaldehydeanilin compounds
Propionaldehydeethylamine compounds
Propyl dithiocarbamate
Pyrene
Pyrene, nitrated
Pyridin
Rosanilin base
Rosin
Rubber bromides
Rubber chlorides
Rubber hypochlorides
Rubber oxonides
Selenides
Selenium
Selenium chloride
Selenium compounds
Semicarbazides
Sodium alcoholates
Sodium butylxanthate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium ethylxanthate
Sodium hydroxide
Sodium methylxanthate
Sodium polysulphide
Steam
Stearaldehydeanilin compounds
Stearic acid
Sulphides
Sulphur
Sulphur, lubricated
Sulphur chloride
Sulphur compounds
Sulphur trioxide
Terpenes
Tetraethylammonium polysulphide
Tetraethylcarbamyl disulphide
Tetraethylthiuram monosulphide
1:2:1:2-Tetramethylthiocarbanilide
2:4:2′:4′-Tetramethylthiocarbanilide
2:6:2′:6′-Tetramethylthiocarbanilide
3:5:3′:5′-Tetramethylthiocarbanilide
Tetramethylthiuram monosulphide
Tetranitronaphthalene
Tetrapropylthiuram monosulphide
Thioacetyl disulphide
Thiobenzamide
Thiobenzanilide
Thiobenzoic anhydride
Thiobenzoyl disulphide
Thiocarbanilide
Thiol salts
Thiophenylacetyl disulphide
Thioureas, substituted
Thiuram disulphide
Tin chloride
Tin dimethyldithiocarbamate
Tin (ous) paramethylphenylenedithiocarbamate
Tin sulphate
Toluic acid
Triacetonine
Triaminotoluenealdehyde compounds
Trinitrobenzene
1:3:5-Tinitrobenzene
Tinitronaphthalene
Tinitrotoluene
Turpentine
Urea
Urea derivatives
Urea-acetaldehyde compounds
Valeraldehydeanilin compounds
Valeraldehydeethylamine compounds
Victoria-green base
Vinyldiacetoneamine
Whiting
Xylene
Zinc acetate
Zinc alphanaphthyldithiocarbamate
Zinc amylxanthate
Zinc butylxanthate
Zinc chloride
Zinc diethylthiocarbamate
Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate
Zinc dithiobenzoate
Zinc dithiocarbamate
Zinc dithiocarbonate
Zinc ethyldithiocarbamate
Zinc ethylphenyldithiocarbamate
Zinc ethylxanthate
Zinc metadiaminomethylphenyldithiocarbamate
Zinc methylphenyldithiocarbonate
Zinc methylxanthate
Zinc orthomethylphenyldithiocarbamate
Zinc oxide
Zinc para-aminophenylenedithiocarbamate
Zinc paramethylphenyldithiocarbamate
Zinc phenylaminodithiocarbamate
Zinc phenyldithiocarbamate
Zinc phenylmethyldicarbonate
Zinc salts
Zinc stearate
Zinc sulphate

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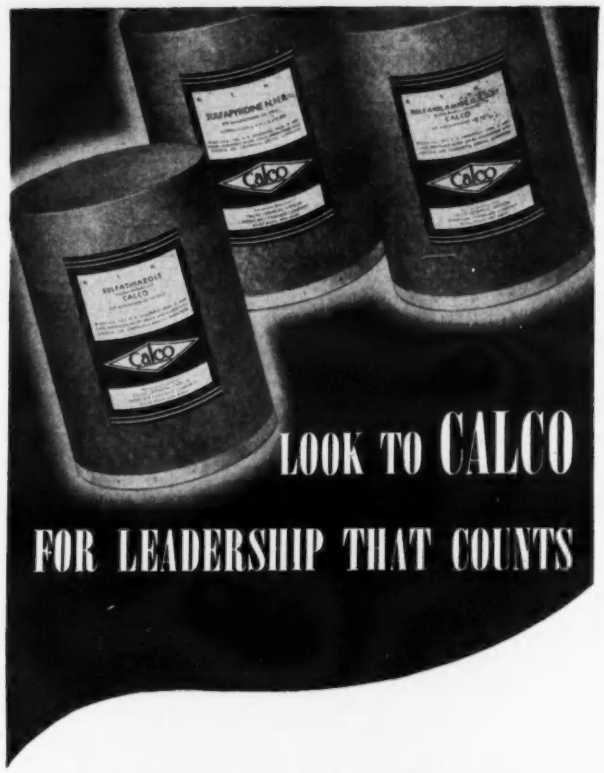

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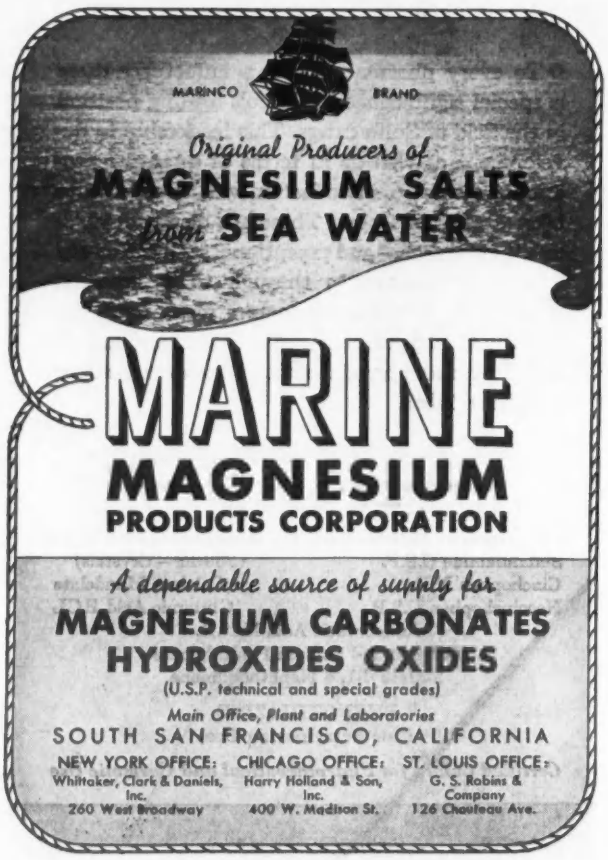

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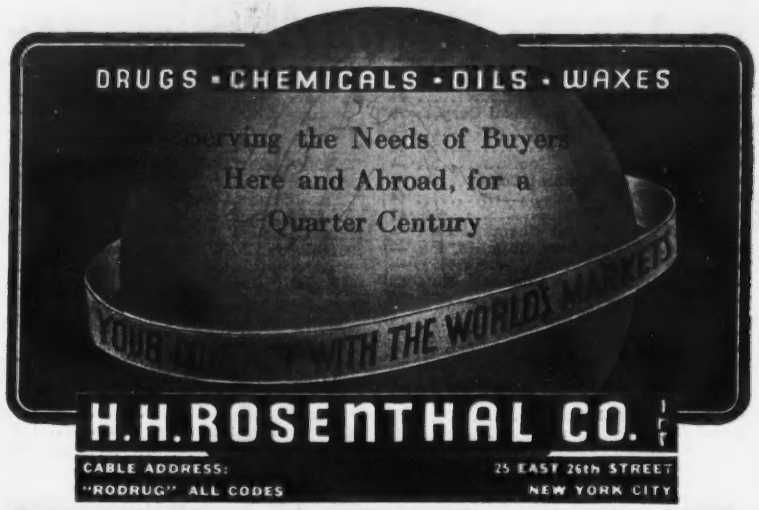
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